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THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Fair. Temp. 18-7 (61-45). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 18-8 (64-48). Yesterday's temp. 14-8 (57-46). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 18-5 (61-41). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 14-4 (57-39). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Fair. Temp. 23-10 (73-50). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 24-16 (75-61). Yesterday's temp. 24-16 (75-61).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	17 S	Lebanon	4[illegible]
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fl.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Norway	2.50 N.Kr.
France	2.50 F.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Spain	20 Ptas.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	15 Dr.	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
India	R. 5	Turkey	1 £.
Iran	35 Rials	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 c.
Italy	200 Lire	Yugoslavia	8 D.
Israel	I.£ 2.40		



Associated Press.

Column of Israeli tanks withdrawing to new positions in the Sinai yesterday as part of the thin-out of forces.

Israel Starts Withdrawal of Some Forces From Sinai Front

From Wire Dispatches

MITLA PASS, Sinai, June 3. —Israel has started thinning out its forward troops and weapons near the Suez Canal and will complete the operation overnight, Defense Minister Shimon Peres said today.

He told reporters at an Israeli lookout post here that the withdrawal of 3,500 troops and some tanks, artillery and missiles would be finished by 0500 GMT tomorrow.

The canal is due to be reopened by Egypt on Thursday.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin indicated tonight that a blockade of Israeli cargo through the canal would toughen Israel's position in any future negotiations for further partial settlements with Egypt.

Answering questions in a televised interview with three Israeli journalists, Mr. Rabin said that Egypt was obliged by a secret provision of the troop disengagement agreement signed 18 months ago to allow Israeli cargo through the waterway.

Asked if Israel would demand that Egypt meet its obligation, Mr. Rabin replied: "The Israeli reaction would, in any case, not be military."

Mr. Rabin also said that Israel did not announce its troop pullback "to get an immediate, practical reaction" from Egypt, but to "produce a more relaxed atmosphere" when Egypt reopens the canal.

The Israeli Premier said that the purpose of his trip to Washington next week for talks with President Ford "is not to focus on any one concrete road, but to search for a mutual approach" toward the procedure for Middle East peace talks.

A complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai is a possibility, Mr. Rabin also said, if Israeli forces were permitted to remain in the peninsula for 20 to 50 years to protect Israel's security interests, including shipping to and from the Red Sea port of Eilat.

Moscow Attacks Move

MOSCOW, June 3 (Reuters).— The Soviet Union today called Israel's decision to reduce its forces in Sinai a propaganda move that changed nothing in Tel Aviv's "stubborn refusal" to work for peace, Tass said.

Syria Moves To End Iraq Water Rift

From Wire Dispatches

DAMASCUS, June 3.—Syria will release more Euphrates River water into Iraq as a "gesture of goodwill" to end a three-month dispute between the two countries, a spokesman said today.

"At the same time, we hope that a very clear agreement on sharing the waters will be reached in the very near future," the spokesmen added.

The Syrians credited mediation by Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani with helping to bring about the decision.

The spokesman gave no indication of how much or when additional water will flow down to Iraq, but Iraqi Irrigation Minister Makram Talabani welcomed the move and said he was ready now and in the future to accept mediation from experts to get a just solution."

Syria said it would provide the waters from its share of the river in light of Iraqi needs and "regardless of the attitude taken by the Iraqi regime."

Hoarding Charged

Relations between the two rival Ba'athist regimes deteriorated when Iraq charged in March that Syria was hoarding the river's waters behind a dam being built in northern Syria with Soviet aid. The Euphrates originates in Turkey and flows through Syria and Iraq to the Persian Gulf.

An Arab League attempt to mediate failed when Syria withdrew its delegation from the talks in Cairo.

Saudi Arabia's King Khaled then intervened in the dispute and sent Mr. Yamani on a shuttle between Baghdad and Damascus that continued until the Syrian announcement.

Mr. Yamani was in Baghdad last night. His visit coincided with the arrival in Riyadh of Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, who took a message for Khaled from President Hafez el-Assad.

"In the light of the Saudi Arabian efforts, and in the light of the needs of the brotherly people of Iraq, especially at this time when there is a drop in the flow of the Euphrates's waters, the Syrian government has decided to provide from its own share to fulfill Iraq's needs," the Syrian statement said.

A-Tests Conducted Underground by U.S.

MERCURY, Nev., June 3 (AP). Two underground nuclear tests, each with a yield of between 20,000 and 200,000 tons of TNT, were conducted today at the Nevada test site, the Energy Research and Development Administration said.

The weapons-related tests were not connected and there was no significance that they were conducted on the same day, said ERDA spokesman Dave Jackson. They were the seventh and eighth U.S. tests announced this year.

As Mrs. Thatcher Urges Big 'Yes' Vote

Tory Sees His Party Split on EEC

LONDON, June 3 (Reuters).— The anti-Common Market camp was given an unexpected boost today by a Conservative leader's assertion that the supposedly staunchly pro-market Conservative party was seriously split over the issue.

And Prime Minister Harold Wilson, a market supporter, was shouted down tonight in one of the rowdiest meetings to date in the campaigning about the referendum. For nearly 40 minutes the Labor government leader was virtually silenced by shouts and chants from hecklers among 300 persons in a Camden Town hall, in north London. Once he shouted back: "Every minute you are interrupting, there are another 1,000 votes for 'yes'."

Opinion polls predict a 2-1 majority in favor of a "yes" result in Thursday's referendum on the question of whether Britain should stay in the European Economic Community. Opposition Conservative leaders have thrown their weight behind the Labor government in calling for a strong vote in favor of continued membership.

But a senior party figure, Edward du Cann, said today that Conservatives were split and a majority of them might be against the market because membership "is bound to offend against much of our history and the consequent attitude of the Conservative party."

Many Conservative members of Parliament reacted angrily to Mr. du Cann's claim, saying it could confuse people.

Mr. du Cann, who is chairman of the influential 1922 Committee of Conservative backbenchers in the House of Commons, helped Mrs. Margaret Thatcher oust former Prime Minister Edward Heath from the party's leadership earlier this year.

Mr. du Cann said many Conservatives had hidden their anti-market views because of loyalty to the party leadership. But he advised them to put their country first.

Mrs. Thatcher's Call

Mrs. Thatcher today called for a strong "yes" vote on Thursday and maintained that her party was overwhelmingly in favor of staying in the market.

Appearing at a news conference at Conservative party headquarters, Mrs. Thatcher said, "The majority of the Conservative party both in Parliament and the country—the vast majority—is in favor of staying in Europe. The minority which is against it is getting smaller. On a free vote in Parliament in April, 249 out of 275 Conservative members voted in favor of staying in."

Speech in Somerset

Mr. du Cann's remarks today came in advance copies issued by his supporters in his constituency of Taunton, Somerset, of a speech he was making there tonight.

"The case for voting against is strengthened when one considers the size and influence of Communist parties on the Continent," he said.

France Acts to Stem Inflation And Youth Unemployment

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, June 3 (NYT).—The French government announced new economic measures today to check inflation and head off threatened social unrest from rising youth unemployment.

The government instituted a new package of price controls and ordered cuts in prices of certain petroleum products.

Almost immediately, shopkeepers complained of unnecessary interference in their activities.

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade announced a price freeze on a wide range of consumer goods and said that price margins on a number of additional goods would be more tightly controlled, with shopkeepers prohibited from raising retail prices by any more than an increase in wholesale prices.

Frozen until Sept. 15 are prices for clothing, footwear, underwear, shirts, household linen, china, plastic-made household articles and paper items.

The list of articles where profit margins are being restricted include noodles, table oil, margarine, coffee, chocolate, prepared baby food, detergents, electric bulbs, cameras, radios and sound equipment.

Beyond the price freeze, rising jobless figures for those under 25 stimulated government action under which companies will receive up to $125 a month from the government over the next six months for each youth they hire.

The incentive was devised to meet a problem of growing concern—of the 800,000 registered as unemployed in France, more than half are under 25 and the proportion is expected to increase when the latest graduates hit the job market this summer and fall.

Overall unemployment in France is expected to continue rising into the second half of the year, even though a pickup in economic activity is widely forecast. The present jobless total represents 3.5 per cent of the work force.

Today's actions, together with cuts in diesel, industrial and heating oil prices and plans to lower the cost of installment credit, are intended to bring consumer price increases to below 10 per cent this year, Mr. Fourcade told the National Commission on Prices, a consultative body of business, farmer, consumer and labor representatives.

The petroleum price reductions were made possible, he explained, by the strength of the French franc in international currency markets. Francs buy 20 per cent more dollars than a year ago and since the oil the French import is invoiced in dollars, the higher-valued franc buys more oil for the same price.

Deliberately excluded from the reduced oil products was gasoline, whose consumption the French have been seeking to discourage through higher prices.

Today's action produced an angry declaration from a confederation of small and medium-sized businesses, which complained that it was unfair to control prices when the costs of doing business were constantly rising.

The price action followed a report last week that the inflation rate had increased in April to 0.9 per cent, compared with 0.8 per cent in March. The annual rate to the end of April was 12.7 per cent.

Mr. Fourcade's aim is to restrict monthly increases in the government index to 0.5 per cent to 0.6 per cent by next month.

Refugees Step Up Guam Departure

AGANA, Guam, June 3 (AP).— Refugees started moving more rapidly from crowded Guam camps to the U.S. mainland yesterday and officials expressed hope that as many as 18,000 could leave here within a week.

"By June 10, we hope to be down 25,000 refugees on the island," a Navy spokesman said. There are currently 49,912 Vietnamese on Guam, with 33,903 crammed in a sprawling tent city.

Departures from Guam averaged 1,000 a day during the weekend. However, more refugees will be arriving from the Philippines.

Socialists' Ultimatum In Lisbon Is Reported

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, June 3 (NYT).—A political crisis involving the future of the Socialist party and the non-Communist press in Portugal is persisting despite an apparent settlement last week.

Political sources close to the controversy surrounding the closing of the Socialist-controlled newspaper, Republica, revealed today that a Socialist threat to withdraw from the government was still valid unless the Republica affair was settled by the end of the week.

The paper, whose publisher, Raul Rego, is an important member of the Socialist party, was closed by the government two weeks ago after a group of Communist-led printers sought to oust Mr. Rego and obtain a voice in editorial policy.

The Socialists saw the attack as another example of Communist encroachment on the news media and other key sectors such as public administration and the labor unions.

'Distortions' Seen

Last Friday night, the ruling Council of the Revolution, a group of 28 officers headed by President Francisco da Costa Gomes, reported a "general agreement" by which the council said it was made aware of "certain distortions" in the political process and which it promised to look into. In exchange, the Socialists returned to the government and attended a Cabinet meeting today.

But apparently in secret, the Socialists gave the council a week to settle the Republica case as the major test of the council's intentions to redress the political balance which the Socialists consider as unduly favorable to the Communists. The Socialist party is the country's largest. In the April 25 elections for the 250-member Constituent Assembly—which began its task of making a constitution yesterday—116 Socialist deputies were elected to only 16 for the Communists.

What amounted to an ultimatum was presumably being kept quiet so as not to embarrass the military and to make it easier for the armed forces to resolve the Republica dispute.

The consensus was that in the end the Socialists would get satisfaction despite the armed forces' irritation with the party in general and with Mr. Rego in particular. He has never made a secret of his low opinion of their political capacities and, in his editorials, he has showed his critical attitude toward both the military and the Communist party.

There apparently is no major-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



United Press International.

FORD IN ROME—President Ford, accompanied by Italian President Giovanni Leone, reviewing mounted Corazzieri yesterday on arrival at the Quirinale Palace for talks.

Subject to Congress Guide

New Measures Ordered by U.S. To End Sex Bias in Schools

WASHINGTON, June 3 (IHT). —Sweeping new federal rules barring sex discrimination in virtually all the nation's schools and colleges were sent to Congress today after being approved by President Ford.

The rules, expected to have a dramatic effect on public schools and undergraduate colleges receiving federal funds, would require equal treatment for males and females in admissions, financial aid, classrooms and athletics. Failure to comply could result in loss of federal aid.

The most controversial sections of the proposed rules deal with athletics. The National Collegiate Athletic Association calls those provisions too strong, and a threat to college sports.

Schools and colleges generally would have to provide female students with comparable opportunities to participate in sports, although equal spending on athletic scholarships would not be required.

'Law of Land'

"Equal education opportunity for women is the law of the land, and it will be enforced," the secretary of health, education and welfare, Caspar Weinberger, said of the new regulations.

The regulations are subject to congressional approval, but the only criterion is whether they conform with 1972 amendments to the education law which bar discrimination on the basis of sex.

Unless Congress rejects the rules, elementary schools will have a year from that time to comply, and high schools and colleges will have three years.

HEW said the longer adjustment period for higher grade levels is needed "because of the existence of wide skill differentials attributable to the traditionally lower levels of training available to girls in many schools."

"While generally prohibiting sex-segregated physical education classes," the announcement said, "the final regulations do allow separation by sex in physical education classes during competition in wrestling, boxing, basketball, football and other sports involving bodily contact."

Separate But Equal

The regulations will allow segregation of the sexes in classes on human sexuality, and in social fraternities and sororities, housing, locker rooms, toilets and showers. But the facilities must be equal for each.

The regulations say that if enough women express an interest in forming a team for a contact sport already available to men, a women's team must be provided.

In tennis and track, women must be allowed to compete for spots on the men's team if not enough women are interested to form a separate team.

While college social fraternities and sororities are exempt, business and professional fraternities and sororities and honor societies may not discriminate by sex.

However, the rules do not mention the allegations of sexual stereotyping in textbooks, an issue raised repeatedly by feminist organizations.

96.6% of Britons Overseas Favor Role in EEC, a Survey Reports

PARIS, June 3 (IHT). — Support for Britain's continued membership in the European Economic Community reached landslide proportions in a survey of overseas Britons by the International Herald Tribune and the Sunday Times of London.

Continued EEC membership was favored by 96.6 per cent —7,589 persons—of more than 7,800 voting-age Britons who completed and returned the newspaper-poll ballots. There were 258 votes against United Kingdom membership in the Common Market.

The International Herald Tribune, whose recently troubled mail deliveries inhibited a greater response, received 1,461 completed ballots—1,420 in favor of the market, 41 against, showing a pro-market stand by 97.2 per cent. Among the replies were ballots from such distant points as Australia (2 favorable votes, none against), Bangladesh (2 favorable, none against), Chile (2 favorable, none against), Guyana (2 favorable, none against), Singapore (13 favorable, none against), Tanzania (1 favorable, none against) and the United States (14 favorable, 2 against).

The respondents thus were expressing their opinions while remaining unable to vote in the referendum that the United Kingdom will conduct within its borders on Thursday. Many of the estimated million Britons living abroad have expressed bitterness at being excluded from the referendum.



United Press International.

COME OUT FOR STAYING IN—Margaret Thatcher, Conservative party leader, and her deputy, William Whitelaw, at a London news conference yesterday in which they urged Britons to vote to keep their country in the Common Market in the referendum.

Ford Ends European Tour With Rome Visit

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, June 3.—President Ford today ended his weeklong mission to Europe with a largely ceremonial Rome visit in which he talked with Italian President Giovanni Leone and Pope Paul VI.

U.S. officials traveling with the President said that Mr. Ford's visit here was designed to reaffirm America's alliance with Italy in NATO and its support of the Italian government.

There will be regional elections throughout this country on June 15 and the voting is expected to be an important test for the government of Premier Aldo Moro. The Communist party, the largest Marxist party in the West, is hoping to score gains in the election.

In welcoming Mr. Ford at the Quirinale Palace, the presidential residence, Mr. Leone declared: "This trip has confirmed America's firm intention of making the maximum contribution to the Atlantic alliance."

Wide Scope

The two Presidents discussed the Middle East, the strategic situation in the Mediterranean, energy and economic issues and U.S.-European relations, particularly last week's NATO summit meeting in Brussels.

Later in the day, Mr. Ford was driven to Vatican City, through streets heavily guarded in anticipation of leftist demonstrations, for an audience with Pope Paul.

After the Pontiff received the President with a handshake at the entrance to Paul's private library, the two leaders talked for 35 minutes, with only interpreters present. Then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and papal aides joined them for a half-hour of talks.

The U.S. chief executive and the Pontiff exchanged views on the arms race, the Middle East and aid to the world's poor.

The Roman Catholic leader urged Mr. Ford not to forget the "primacy of spiritual and moral values" when forging U.S. policies. Paul said that these values "direct social living no less—indeed more—than economic and military interests."

The President replied: "We can develop those military policies that are best aimed at maintaining peace. We can continue to provide aid—both food-giving and food-producing—for those less fortunate than ourselves."

At the end of the audience, Paul read a formal speech in English, saying: "We must raise our voice to remind people that it is not on power that a peaceful and human international order can be based," but on justice, understanding of the rights and needs of others and on "generous cooperation of the strongest with the weakest for their mutual advantage."

Crowds Avoided

During his visit to Rome, Mr. Ford did not see many Romans, and Italians relied on television to see him. Because of security considerations as well as this city's chronic traffic congestion, the President used a helicopter to travel in from Ciampino, his arrival airport, and out to Fiumicino, from which he left this

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rhodesian Black Leader Says Constitutional Parley Is Set

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 3 (UPI).—The government and black nationalist leaders have agreed to waive all preconditions for a constitutional conference and will meet soon to prepare the groundwork for the meeting, Gordon Chavunduka, secretary-general of the African National Council, said today.

He told newsmen that the two sides would hold "preliminary talks to settle the matter of venue, the agenda and the timing and will put their cards on the table before they move to a full constitutional conference."

[Reuters quoted the black nationalist leader as saying that the full conference "will of course include Britain." Rhodesia's white minority government declared the country independent from Britain in 1965. Black nationalists have demanded majority rule here.]

Smith Role Reported

Mr. Chavunduka said that the agreement to drop conference preconditions was reached two weeks ago at a meeting held by Prime Minister Ian Smith and leaders of the council, which incorporates all of Rhodesia's black nationalist movements.

A further meeting between Mr. Smith and council leaders was planned for this Thursday, Mr. Chavunduka said, but it has been postponed because council officials are helping relatives of 13 blacks shot dead by police during rioting in African townships outside Salisbury Sunday.

Planning for the constitutional conference has been deadlocked since the beginning of the year. Mr. Smith had demanded an end to guerrilla activity as a precondition for his participation in such a conference. The nationalists insisted that all political detainees be released beforehand. Neither side would give in on its conditions.

In a speech to the Senate today, Mr. Smith did not mention any agreement to proceed with the constitutional conference.

The Nation's 'Curse'

Reviewing negotiations with the council over the last year, he said that if its leaders did not demonstrate a genuine desire to make last December's cease-fire accord effective, the nation's security forces would fight the guerrillas "with unprecedented vigor and determination until Rhodesia is rid of this curse."

Earlier, Joshua Nkomo, a senior member of the African National Council, told newsmen that the council is not divided into factions. "When we decided to merge last December [into the ANC], that was the end of the previous [nationalist] parties," he said.

News Analysis

Rabin Disappoints Israeli 'Doves'

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM (NYT).—One year after he was sworn in as Israel's fifth and youngest Premier, Yitzhak Rabin is coming under stinging criticism from former supporters for failing to articulate a comprehensive program for peace with the Arabs.

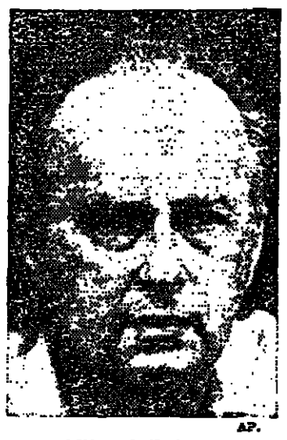
Political doves in parliament and the press, who backed Mr. Rabin in the past, are accusing him of lacking the leadership qualities necessary to come up with a bold initiative that might break the Middle East stalemate.

Instead, his critics say, he is attempting to preserve the status quo and is pursuing a negotiating strategy of delay in the mistaken notion that time is on Israel's side.

At the same time, both Mr. Rabin's critics and supporters credit him with providing Israel with a stable government, rebuilding the armed forces, tackling some of the thornier domestic problems and restoring some of the national confidence that was shaken by the Arab-Israeli war in 1972.

Barring some national crisis, Israeli politicians now expect Mr. Rabin to complete his four-year term and probably run for re-election in 1977.

At the moment, he seems to have no serious competition from within his own Labor party or the opposition. This is in sharp contrast to the situation that prevailed a year ago this week when he took office. Many Israelis were predicting then that the Rabin premiership would be measured in months rather than years.



AP.

Yitzhak Rabin

Although he is more in control today, the 53-year-old Premier has failed to generate much popular enthusiasm. His public personality is bland and humorless, his speaking style monotonous.

Most recently, Mr. Rabin has been under attack for his solitary style of running the government and the quality of some of his appointments. A leading commentator described him last week as "the most autocratic of Israel's premiers," who reaches vital decisions with little or no consultation.

This tendency appears to have been reinforced in recent weeks as a result of several embarrassing leaks from the supposedly secret meeting of his Cabinet. They have ranged from revelations about diplomatic contacts with the Soviet Union to gossipy accounts of the Premier's displays of temper. He ordered a crackdown on leaks last month, but it has had little noticeable effect so far.

"Rabin has become paranoid about leaks," an Israeli official observed last week. "He was hardly talkative before, but now he doesn't confide in anyone for fear it will be in the papers the next day."

Economic Success

Paradoxically, Mr. Rabin's principal achievements have been in the domestic and economic spheres, areas for which he was thought to be least equipped.

His government has introduced a harsh but necessary austerity program, devalued the Israeli pound, dealt forcefully with a recent spate of economic scandals and begun a complete revamping of the tax structure. Public confidence in the trustworthiness of the government has increased as a result, according to the public opinion polls.

The current criticism of Mr. Rabin is focused mostly on his conduct of foreign affairs, which was theoretically his strong suit after his years as chief of staff and ambassador to the United States.

Moderate and liberal Israelis who supported his selection as premier have become increasingly frustrated over what they see as Mr. Rabin's inability to move Israel off dead center in the negotiations with the Arabs.

But both his critics and supporters applauded the government's decision yesterday to declare a unilateral reduction of forces along the Suez Canal front as a gesture of Israeli flexibility. The critics nevertheless feel that there is a pressing need for Israel to define its ultimate objectives in a peace plan and thereby wrest the diplomatic initiative from Washington and the Arab capitals.

As part of this effort at persuasion, some 20 members of the Labor party's parliamentary group recently met with Mr. Rabin and urged him to make a bold move for a comprehensive settlement rather than attempt another interim Sinai accord with Egypt.

Defining Interests

"Our purpose was to show Rabin that he has real support—where it counts—for a comprehensive negotiating initiative," a member of the group said later. "We don't care whether it is presented at Geneva or elsewhere, but he has got to look beyond the short term and define Israel's strategic interests in a way that the world can understand them."

The parliamentary moderates are convinced that Mr. Rabin shares their dovish views privately but is afraid to articulate them at this point for fear of the infighting that would result.

Although they differ on the details, most of the moderates would like to see the Premier propose a peace plan that offers maximum Israeli withdrawals from occupied Arab territory for worthwhile Arab political concessions.

They feel that Israel should spell out its ultimate objectives and then determine through negotiations whether they can be reached in the step-by-step process favored by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger or in a single, comprehensive agreement.

Ironically, there is a consensus in Israel today among hawks and doves on the desirability of an overall Israeli plan, although for opposite reasons. The hawks in the Likud opposition bloc and other parties want Israel to define its objectives in the hardest possible terms in order to block further staged withdrawals, while the doves see it as a way to break the stalemate in the step-by-step approach.

Mr. Rabin may privately agree with the views of the doves, but he has resisted their arguments so far on the ground that Israel would be foolish to put all its bargaining cards on the table at one time. If Israel reveals its hand, he has argued, the Arabs will seize upon it as the minimum and attempt to pressure Israel into giving up more.

Beyond these tactical considerations, however, Mr. Rabin clearly appears to lack the political confidence to make a bold move. Concern about the inherent weaknesses in his coalition government seems to impede him more than the potential pitfalls in the negotiating process.

Moscow's Libya A-Pact Seen Worsening Soviet-Egypt Ties

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP).—The Soviet Union's agreement, announced yesterday, to provide Libya with its first nuclear reactor is almost certain to further damage relations between the Russians and Egypt, according to diplomatic observers.

The Soviet Union has not agreed to give Egypt large nuclear reactors and President Anwar Sadat has been forced to seek them from the West. A Soviet nuclear deal with Mr. Sadat's rival for Arab leadership is likely to be seen in Cairo as a deliberate slap at Mr. Sadat, the observers said.

The agreement was made only days after Moscow consented to a major stepup in arms supplies to Libya, once an ideological foe of the Kremlin and long at odds with Egypt over its policy toward Israel. Libyan leader Moamer Qaddafi has vowed to carry on the fight against Israel "until the Zionist state is destroyed."

Mr. Sadat, interviewed on CBS television last night, sharply criticized Moscow's decision to supply Libya with "more sophisticated arms than Syria and we have received up to this moment." He added that in a country of Libya's 1 1/2 million population, "such an arsenal like this raises many questions."

Not Surprised

Coming on top of the arms agreement, Mr. Sadat said, the nuclear deal "doesn't surprise me at all."

The agreement may also signal a loosening of Libya's economic ties with France, which sold Libya 110 Mirage fighter-bombers a few years ago and had expressed willingness to provide a nuclear power plant.

Officials in Washington said yesterday that they viewed the Soviet agreement largely as an effort by Moscow to "keep a foot in" North Africa. They noted that Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, in a trip that presumably produced the arms and nuclear agreements, visited Libya and Tunisia last month.

At the same time, Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut said the move indicates that the Soviet Union is deliberately attempting, through involvement on Egypt's western flank, to put new pressures on Mr. Sadat to repair Cairo's alliance with Moscow.

Bitterly criticized in the past by Libya's militantly Moslem leader, who considered Communism and capitalism as equally evil, the Soviet government has been able in the past year to repair its relations with Libya.

The Libyan announcement said the nuclear center will "include an atomic reactor with a capacity of two megawatts, increasable to 10." Experts in Washington said such a reactor could be used for nothing more than research. They expressed only mild concern about the deal.

A two-megawatt reactor would be 20 to 40 times smaller than the kind India used to divert plutonium to prepare its first atomic explosion last year.

Sources said the terms of the sale probably stipulated that the Russians would retain control of any plutonium produced by the reactor.

The Soviet Union, as one of the nations that promoted the treaty to check the spread of nuclear weapons, is committed to do nothing that would enable smaller countries to develop nuclear arms. Thus, any arrangements for helping Libya to construct atomic reactors for peaceful purposes would, under the treaty, be subject to stringent safeguards and inspection.

Libya is rich not only in oil but also in uranium deposits. Its big need is for irrigation water, to permit development of agriculture, and for plants to desalt sea water. Both projects require enormous amounts of energy.

W. German-Brazil Deal

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., today urged diplomatic efforts to persuade West Germany not to provide Brazil with nuclear reactors, a fuel-repossessing plant and a uranium-enrichment plant.

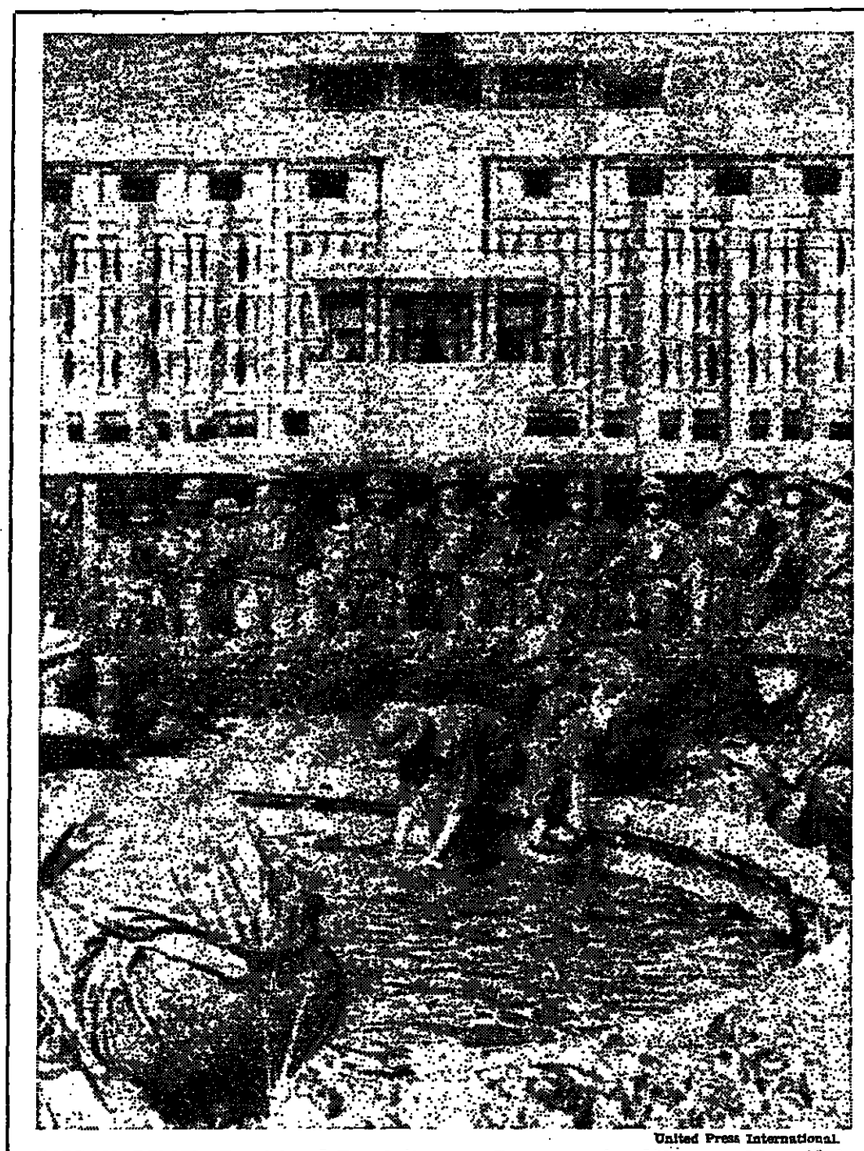
Sen. Pastore said the deal would give Brazil, which has not ratified the nonproliferation treaty, "essentially a complete fuel cycle which could assist Brazil in making a nuclear bomb, if it so desires."

The senator, vice-chairman of Congress's Joint Atomic Energy Committee, urged President Ford to "exhaust every available diplomatic avenue" to delay the deal until the principal nuclear countries can agree on better safeguards against the diversion of plutonium for nuclear explosives.

In Brasilia, a government spokesman yesterday confirmed reports that Brazil intends to conduct nuclear tests.

Museum Aides Arrested

PALERMO, June 3 (AP).—Police have arrested two custodians of Palermo's National Museum in a probe into the disappearance of numerous archaeological relics.



United Press International.

SAIGON SCENE—Provisional Revolutionary Government soldiers washing their feet in a fountain on the grounds of the former Presidential Palace in Saigon.

Sees Leone, Moro, Pope Paul

Ford Concludes Europe Tour With One-Day Visit to Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

evening. While in town he rode in a bulletproof limousine over unannounced routes.

American flags were flown only by the U.S. Embassy and at President Leone's residence, where Mr. and Mrs. Ford spent five hours. This included his talks with Mr. Leone, a rest and a formal luncheon.

Mr. Ford drove to meet with Mr. Moro and Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor during the siesta hour, when traffic is slack. The President was then driven to Vatican City, where about 11,000 persons in St. Peter's Square applauded as his 14-car motorcade arrived shortly before 6 p.m.

When he left the Vatican, he and his party drove to a nearby recreation area, where the President greeted Roman children and representatives of the American colony here. The youngsters gave Mrs. Ford a scroll reading: "We Roman children love you, Mrs. Ford . . . We pray for the success of President Ford's work for peace and brotherhood all around the world."

The American leader and his entourage then flew by helicopter to Fiumicino, where his plane took off for the United States shortly after 8 p.m.

Rome had been calm most of the day, but as the President was leaving, hundreds of leftists surged through the streets. At one rally, youths distributed pamphlets calling Mr. Ford "the traveling salesman of American imperialism."

Talking to reporters aboard Air Force One during the flight here from Salzburg, Mr. Kissinger had described the entire European trip as very successful. Besides the NATO summit talks in Brussels, it included a meeting in Madrid with Generalissimo Francisco Franco and other Spanish leaders and a conference in Salzburg with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Nile Land Offer By U.S. to Sadat Is Turned Down

CAIRO, June 3 (AP).—Egypt has decided not to accept a property on the Nile worth about $1 million that had been offered by the United States as the site for a new mansion for President Anwar Sadat.

The U.S. government decided last summer to cede the plot to Egypt in an attempt to please Mr. Sadat. In similar gestures, former President Richard Nixon gave the Egyptian leader a $2-million helicopter and the United States donated $10 million to Mrs. Sadat's favorite charity.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said Egypt had changed its mind about the land, which is situated in the fashionable Giza district, but gave no reason. Mr. Sadat already has a palatial residence and the use of numerous mansions left over from the Egyptian monarchy.

The Nile property was acquired by the United States in the 1960s for a new ambassador's residence. The terms of the deal under which it was offered to Mr. Sadat specified that Egypt should provide an equivalent site for a residence.

The embassy spokesman said the United States will now go ahead with plans to build on the Nile property. In the meantime, he said, the embassy has acquired a 12-room, $2 1/2-million estate for Ambassador Hermann Eilts.

3 Lawyers Out Of Baader Trial

STUTTGART, June 3 (Reuters).—A West German court today barred three defense lawyers from representing any of the four alleged ringleaders of the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla group when their trial resumes here Thursday.

The three, Klaus Croissant, Kurt Groenewald and Hans-Christian Stroebele, were already banned from defending one of the accused under a new law empowering courts to bar lawyers suspected of conspiring with their clients.

The court ruled today that this automatically meant they were excluded from defending the three others on trial with their client, Andreas Baader. The trial of Baader and his three co-defendants including Ulrike Meinhof, 40, was adjourned seven hours after it opened two weeks ago pending a decision on the exclusion of the lawyers.

21 Die in Bangladesh

DACCA, June 3 (AP).—Twenty-one persons, including 16 children, were killed when a bus fell into the river Jamuna in Pabna district, West Bangladesh, local authorities reported today.

Habib Says Laos Wants Ties to U.S.

By David A. Andelman

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 3 (NYT).—Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib, winding up two days of talks with Laotian government leaders, said today that Laos wants to retain ties with the United States.

"There is no question in my mind that the Lao leadership seeks to maintain relations with the United States," said Mr. Habib, the highest-ranking administration official to visit Southeast Asia since the fall of South Vietnam and Cambodia.

"But it is still a matter for discussion and negotiations," he said.

Negotiations Begin

Senior U.S. officials disclosed, after Mr. Habib returned to Bangkok, that negotiations on the turnover of U.S. property and the future aid program had begun with a committee of 21 Laotian government representatives.

Mr. Habib said at a brief airport news conference this afternoon that no specific dollar figures had been discussed with respect to the aid program and he declined to discuss what type of aid recommendation the State Department or the embassy might make for the 1976 fiscal year.

U.S. officials here have said, however, that it is unlikely that aid will continue at anywhere near the level of more than $30 million it reached during the last year.

Over the last several weeks, following repeated anti-American demonstrations throughout the country and the detention of a dozen Americans in the city of Savannakhet, the Laotian government said that it wanted all U.S. Agency for International Development personnel to leave Laos and aid to continue only on a straight grant basis. U.S. officials have indicated that this may prove unacceptable to Congress and the State Department.

Danes Turn Down Price-Cut Offer For Swedish Jet

COPENHAGEN, June 3 (Reuters).—A last-minute offer by Sweden to sell its Viggen jet fighter to Denmark at a reduced price will not alter the Danish government's decision to buy the U.S. F-16, Premier Anker Joergensen said today.

"The fact that a new offer comes after the decision was taken makes it difficult to see how anything can be changed," the Premier told reporters after a cabinet meeting.

Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway decided to buy about 360 F-16 jets to replace their aging F-104 Starfighters. Belgium, a fourth NATO member of the consortium, has not yet announced its choice between the U.S. plane and the French-made Mirage F-1E.

To induce Denmark to buy its plane, SAAB-Scania, which produces the Viggen, yesterday offered it a 25-per-cent price cut on the plane.

Brussels Meeting

BRUSSELS, June 3 (AP).—The Belgian government will meet tomorrow in special session to discuss which plane it will buy for its air force, the Premier's office said today.

The Belgian government appears to be divided on the choice.

Ultimatum In Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

ity in the armed forces for complete military rule at the moment.

Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves was able to measure the impact of Western concern over the problems here when he attended a meeting of government leaders of NATO in Brussels last week. Gen. da Costa Gomes is apt to hear the same kind of critical talks when he starts an official visit to France tomorrow.

Western European aid is also being compromised by the crisis here. Yesterday, Garret Fitzgerald, the Irish foreign minister and president of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community, made it clear after a visit here that the EEC wished to help Portugal so long as Lisbon followed a democratic course.

NATO Exercise Set

CASTEAU, Belgium, June 3 (UPI).—NATO will hold an artillery training exercise in Britain from tomorrow until June 18, the Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers in Europe announced.

Growing Security, Spying Tasks

Détente Is Said to Give KGB More Work at Home, Abroad

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 3 (NYT).—The KGB, the Soviet Union's security and intelligence organization, has taken on some new foreign assignments and a bigger work load at home as a result of East-West détente, Western espionage specialists say.

While détente has increased the ability of the KGB—the initials stand for the Russian words for Committee of State Security—to infiltrate Western countries, it has also given it more work at home keeping surveillance over the larger number of foreigners moving around the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, the espionage specialists said, has 1,083 nationals working in the United States as diplomats and trade representatives, whereas 10 years ago there were only 456.

Students, Visitors

Thousands of Soviet and East European trade representatives are visiting the United States, and the number of East European student visitors and East European seamen here is up.

Counterintelligence officials assume that 40 per cent of the Soviet diplomats in the United States are full-time intelligence officers. It is assumed that this may rise as high as 75 per cent in other countries.

"It means a broadening of the base," an official here remarked. "It makes the totality of the United States a target. Their operations are always damned good and their technology is first-rate, very good trade-craft."

But there is no comparison between the situation of the KGB and that of the CIA's ordeal of congressional and executive investigations, according to an informed official.

The KGB, he said, has "no less forces and no less budget. I don't want to paint it 12 feet high, but it is still alive and well and plays a very major role."

"The KGB is praised, not attacked, in Moscow," he said. Around Washington these days, such statements are not made about the CIA.

Broadly, the KGB combines domestic operations like the FBI and foreign intelligence-gathering like that of the CIA. It is the secret police in the Soviet Union and the intelligence agency in foreign work.

KGB Cement

"They provide the cement that holds the whole thing together," an analyst remarked of the KGB. With a degree of professional admiration, he added: "If I had their system, then it is the only way I would do it—to have a KGB. I see it as part of the main show, an integral and well-integrated part of Soviet society. They are not a freak show."

In the Soviet Union, the KGB has three main instruments of power, as far as the Western analysts can determine.

These are representation in the Communist party's Politburo by the KGB chairman, Yuri Andropov; control of all essential communications networks and codes used in the country, and supervision of the 175,000 border guards assigned to protect the frontiers. No Western intelligence agency is known to have such pervasive powers.

Outside the Soviet Union, the KGB operates much as do other espionage organizations, although it has greater manpower and more sophisticated technology than most.

Of its estimated total of 420,000 employees, the KGB has about 10,000 officers assigned to foreign operations, of whom 2,500 are abroad. Between 50,000 and 80,000 officers are assigned to internal security work, Western specialists believe.

By contrast, the CIA, which focuses on foreign activities, has about 16,000 employees, of whom 4,000 work abroad. The FBI, dealing with internal security, has 19,500 employees, of whom 8,600 are listed as special agents.

Tight Security

In the prevailing Western view, the KGB has proved highly effective in maintaining security in the Soviet Union—to the degree, as a specialist said, that Western intelligence agencies have "never penetrated the Politburo" and have only "gotten close to the Central Committee of the Communist party."

The KGB has an elaborate apparatus for dealing with civilian dissidents, the so-called Fifth Chief Directorate, with subsections assigned to Jews, young people, intellectuals and religious figures.

Intimidation of dissidents over the last four years has largely eliminated the problem for the time being, in the view of Western specialists.

It is in the foreign field where the KGB is considered somewhat less effective than in the past. "The great successes of the KGB were in the 1930s and 1940s, when they had ideological recruits," an analyst commented.

In KGB usage, the United States remains the "main adversary."

This is reflected in such statistics as 800 attempts to recruit American citizens for espionage purposes over the last 10 years—most of them outside the United States. It is also evident in the tremendous amount of attention paid by the KGB to the acquisition of military, industrial and scientific secrets, the analysts said.

The KGB formed a Scientific-Technical Directorate in 1962 and recruited science and engineering graduates to staff it. It employs 500 to 600 officers, of whom 250 are abroad, many in the United States.

In covert operations abroad, the KGB maintains a strong capability, Western analysts say.

Among recent KGB involvements in insurgencies were roles in Portugal's African territories, in Cambodia and Laos, and in the Dhofar region of Oman. Potential guerrillas are recruited by the KGB and then passed on to the GRU—the Soviet military intelligence service—for training.

The KGB maintains a very large operation in Thailand, a New York Times correspondent reports, presumably to control operations throughout Indochina.

Since 1958, the Thai government has expelled nine Soviet officials after they had been identified by Western intelligence agencies as KGB officers.

Western analysts believe that the KGB has abandoned its practice of "wet affairs"—the Soviet euphemism for covert actions like assassinations.

According to Oleg Lyalin, a "wet affairs" specialist who defected in Britain in 1971, causing the expulsion of 105 Soviet spies, the KGB halted its political assassination program in 1959. But Mr. Lyalin said the KGB retained plans for assassination and sabotage of vital installations in the event of a war threat.

McDonnell Rated As Biggest U.S. Exporter of Arms

WASHINGTON, June 3 (UPI).—McDonnell Douglas Corp. of St. Louis led all U.S. companies in foreign military sales in the last half of 1974, with $255.7 million in sales of F-4 aircraft, Rep. Les Aspin reported.

Rep. Aspin, D-Wis., published Pentagon data naming the top 25 U.S. companies with overseas sales of aircraft, missiles, trucks and electronic gear totaling $1.47 billion in the last six months of 1974.

Following McDonnell in arms sales were United Aircraft, Hughes Aircraft, Northrop and Boeing Corp., Rep. Aspin said.

A former Pentagon budget analyst, Rep. Aspin is drafting legislation that would require an annual foreign-military-sales budget detailing ceilings on sales by country and type of weapon.

Australian Ship Strike

SYDNEY, June 3 (Reuters).—Australian maritime unions went on strike today to support pay demands, idling most Australian cargo ships in port until at least tomorrow. The strike does not affect passenger ships or tankers.



Fly Sandy to Miami. Fly National.

Christian Dior BOUTIQUE
SALES
on June 4th, 5th, 6th
Miss Dior, Baby Dior, shoes, colifichets, Boutique Monsieur,
10 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
2.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.
22, avenue Montaigne
12, rue Boissy d'Anglas



Fly Gwen to Houston. Fly National.

Deep Divisions Revealed

Post-Vietnam Military Role Of U.S. Debated in Senate

WASHINGTON, June 3 (IHT). —The Senate yesterday began a wide-ranging debate over U.S. military policy in the post-Vietnam world, resolving nothing, but laying bare some of the deep divisions that exist in Congress and the country.

Few senators expect that the debate will have much immediate effect on legislation this year. When the Senate turns to voting on the defense bill later in the week, it is expected to approve legislation close to what was drafted by the conservative Armed Services Committee.

Yet, the liberals hope that the points they make will provide additional food for thought at the Pentagon and in the armed services panel, which is often closely allied with the Defense Department on military matters.

Among the issues discussed in the first of two days of debate were the following:

• What is the relative military strength of the United States and the Soviet Union?

• Is U.S. defense policy based on the possibility that it might have to fight the Soviet Union and China at the same time?

Proper Nuclear Balance

• What is the proper balance of nuclear and conventional capability?

• Is it wise for U.S. officials to say publicly that their country will use nuclear weapons only if it is first attacked with them?

• To what extent does military information need to be kept from the public on the ground of national security?

Senate Armed Services Committee chairman John Stennis, D-Miss., and Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., defending the defense bill, took the lead in arguing, in Sen. Stennis's words, that "the United States is broadly committed around the world and U.S. troops are widely deployed in support of these commitments" and may well have to be used to uphold them.

Sen. Goldwater, taking the most militant position, declared, "We have no idea where the U.S. could next be engaged in battle —it could be the Middle East," and he also mentioned Europe, Panama and Korea.

Sen. Stennis asserted that whatever else the Mayaguez incident has shown, "it is clear that, for the present at least, no nation is too new, too small, too weak or too remote to challenge the United States if the proper opportunity presents itself. "Therefore," he said, "I believe the United States must make it clear that it will maintain the weapons and manpower necessary to protect its own interests."

The Goldwater-Stennis view was strenuously disputed by Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., and others, who charged, in effect, that the Pentagon had presented a bloated budget based on the assumption that the United States will continue to get involved in "brush-fire wars," as Sen. Cranston put it, which the American people do not want and which the United States cannot really win.

"I believe that we must reject our current policy—a policy that has bedeviled us for the past 30 years—of military interventionism hiding under the sheep's clothing of internationalism," said Sen. Cranston. He added that he was particularly worried about the possibility of a U.S. conflict in Korea, where 42,000 U.S. troops formed a "trip-wire" against action by the North.

Neither Sen. Cranston nor Sen. Kennedy recommended an immediate pullback of U.S. forces in South Korea, on the theory that this might invite a North Korean attack by having the United States seem to wash its hands entirely of South Korea. But Sen. Cranston called for an eventual reduction of U.S. forces so that they would be less exposed and that U.S. involvement in a war there would not be automatic.

Critical Interest

Sen. Kennedy, voicing the basic position of a large number of Senate liberals in the post-Vietnam era, said in a statement, "We will continue to have a critical interest as a great power in helping to resolve local conflicts, but our role must be one of good offices, not one of military force. We can no longer rely on sending Marines to the Dominican Republic or the CIA to Chile."

Sen. Kennedy attacked a proposal approved by the Armed Services Committee to improve the accuracy and yield of U.S. nuclear missiles so that they would have the capacity "to kill Soviet missiles in their silos."

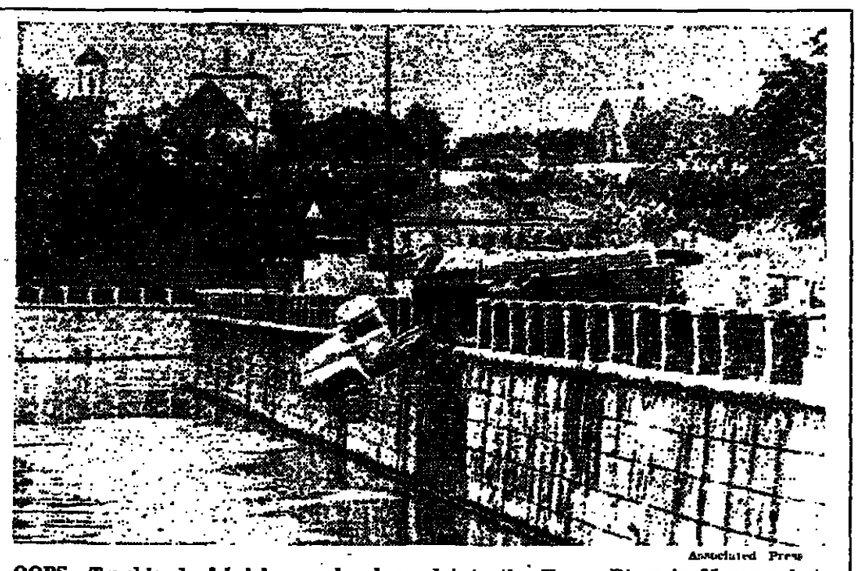
Although the committee had stressed that the improved missiles would not be deployed unless Congress gave a future go-ahead, Sen. Kennedy said that even research on them could escalate the arms race by giving the Russians the suspicion that we are going for a first-strike capacity.

Sen. McGovern, in a series of exchanges with Sen. Goldwater and Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., argued repeatedly that the United States has such a powerful capacity to hit Russia with nuclear weapons that further improvements are not needed at the moment.

Converting Units

Sen. Goldwater and Sen. Nunn strongly defended a plan to increase the number of Army combat units from 13 to 16 by converting some support units to combat-ready units without boosting the total number of personnel involved—in fact, while reducing overall armed services numbers to about 2.1 million (slightly under the present level) compared with 4.2 million in the Soviet armed forces.

Sen. Nunn said that the extra combat divisions were needed in case of conflict with the Russians in Europe, where the United States once had nuclear superiority, but was now only at parity. He said that it would give the United States "a conventional option" to using nuclear force in case of a conflict in Europe.



Associated Press

OOPS—Truckload of bricks nearly plunged into the Yauza River in Moscow, but after breaking through guardrail it stopped like this. The driver was not injured.

House GOP Drafts Own Legislation

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP). —House Republicans are drafting their own legislative program, hoping to avoid being overwhelmed by Democrats at the polls as they have been for the last 22 years.

House minority leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., envisions the program as a platform for House Republicans to run on and win with, next year.

Rep. Rhodes said that never before has the congressional branch of a party which holds the White House tried to write its own program. Traditionally, the president writes the program and his congressional followers try to pass it.

The Arizonan insisted that the project is not a conservative effort to defect from President Ford. Rather, he called it an attempt to create an image for House Republicans that will cause voters to elect a Republican-dominated House for the first time since Dwight Eisenhower pulled the GOP to control in 1952.

Unveiled Next Month

Republicans in the House have been working on their program since January and will unveil it next month.

Rep. Rhodes devised the plan for a House Republican platform after he had spent a miserable political year in 1974 speaking in more than 75 Republican districts, only to see the House GOP shrink to a one-third minority.

The minority leader said that he has told the President what he is doing and why, pointing out "very carefully that this was not to be a substitute for the administration's program. This is something that goes beyond what the administration and the Congress are doing. He knows why I'm doing it, to create a congressional image for Republicans, and he thinks that this is not a bad idea."

The logic of a small House minority trying to write a program, Rep. Rhodes said in an interview, "begins with the knowledge that one reason we have a tiny group in the House is because we have never had a program of our own. I am a believer in a congressional party. It doesn't mean that the congressional party wouldn't agree in the main with what the President does. But I think that Congress has got to get a personality of its own."

Coattails Unhelpful

The experience of the last 20 years is that "Republicans just don't get elected on coattails anymore," Rep. Rhodes said. Eisenhower couldn't return a Republican Congress in 1956. House Republicans shared Barry Goldwater's disaster in 1964 and Richard Nixon did Republican congressmen no good in his three presidential races.

Rep. Rhodes insisted that his program does not put congressional Republicans in conflict with the President, saying that the document can deal with long-range goals and specific items that the President has not dealt with.

"I want it to be a pretty good blueprint of what we would try to do in the next five, six or seven years if we had the majority," he said.

Say Growth Threatens West

U.S. and French Military Warn of Soviet Naval Power

PARIS, June 3 (IHT). — The former chief of U.S. naval operations and the retiring chief of staff of the French armed forces have warned in separate statements about the continuing growth of Soviet naval power.

In a speech in Washington, Sunday, Adm. Elmo Zumwalt jr. said that a secret intelligence survey says that the United States is "beyond the peril point" in losing control of the seas to Soviet forces.

In a statement made public in Paris today, Gen. François Maurin said that the "steady buildup" of Soviet naval forces is raising "a potential threat" to vital French and allied shipping lanes.

"The steady buildup of Soviet naval forces, especially in the Mediterranean and in the Indian Ocean, is troubling," Gen. Maurin said. "For us, as for any Western nation anxious not to see its vital communications strangled by a blockade, this raises a potential threat and forces us to seek a possibility of naval control that would guarantee the safety of our sea-lanes," the general added.

Government officials said that France recently moved several naval vessels, including its two aircraft carriers, into the Mediterranean to strengthen the allied naval power there. France also has increased its air force and missile forces in Djibouti, capital of the territory of the Afars and Issas, on Africa's northeastern coast, and sent additional naval vessels into the Indian Ocean.

In his speech, Adm. Zumwalt urged that the nearly 2-year-old survey be declassified so the public can make an informed judgment about the U.S. Navy's current capabilities and "the policy limitations that flow from our continued weakness."

Adm. Zumwalt said that the study had called for "a massive national commitment to recover American naval predominance and to meet our international responsibilities."

The study was made by the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, a group of national leaders including then-Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. Adm. Zumwalt said. He retired from the Navy last year.

The Soviet Union now is close to its "goal of denying American use of the seas in the areas that matter," he said, adding that the Soviet Union soon will attain its "ultimate objective" of dominating the seas for its own military and political purposes.

In the Paris statement, published by the authoritative Défense Nationale monthly review, Gen. Maurin also said that France and the American-led NATO commands had coordinated contingency operational plans which would allow them to work smoothly in the event of a world conflict.

Gen. Maurin's remarks became public a few days after President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing assured President Ford in Brussels that France, while not belonging to NATO commands since 1966, would never go back on its pledge to honor its obligations as an Atlantic pact ally.

Canada Mounties Told to Root Out Any CIA Spying

OTTAWA, June 3 (WP).—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are investigating allegations that the CIA is operating under cover in Canada without the Canadian government's permission.

Although the United States and Canada have a long-standing agreement to keep their intelligence agents off each other's soil unless explicit permission is given by the host government, there have been several allegations recently that CIA agents have operated on their own in Canada.

Last week Canada's solicitor general, Warren Allmand, who is in charge of the police, ordered them to root out any covert CIA operations in Canada.

Mr. Allmand told a House of Commons committee that possible infiltration of Canadian organizations is "a serious matter" and, if the CIA is in fact operating illegally in Canada, there will be diplomatic repercussions.

The U.S. Embassy in Ottawa denies that the CIA has any operations in Canada beyond the normal "liaison and coordinating functions."

3 Protestants Killed in Ulster

BELFAST, June 3 (UPI).— Unidentified gunmen shot to death three Protestant men yesterday with automatic weapons shortly after the victims drove into Northern Ireland from an unexplained visit to the Irish Republic.

Troops and police on both sides sealed the border while bomb experts checked the dead men's car for booby traps.

One report said the men attended a dog show in the Republic.

But rumors in Dublin and Belfast said they were suspected members of a Protestant murder gang.

Birch Society Taking Mild Nixon Stand

By Everett R. Holles

SANTA ANA, Calif., June 3 (NYT).—The John Birch Society, hoping to make a political comeback in this Orange County heartland of right-wing Republicanism, is saying some surprisingly mild things about a recent enemy, former President Richard Nixon.

Although stopping short of any open avowal of affection, John Birch leaders believe the exile of San Clemente still enjoys the support, or at least the sympathy, of many Republican voters whose views are compatible with the society's ultra-conservative ideology.

In its more benevolent regard for Mr. Nixon, the society is taking the line that the Watergate scandals were the work of jealous associates and Communist conspirators who attacked him and drove him from office.

The society's founder and patriarch, Robert Welch, 75, said the purpose of the conspiracy to "throw Nixon overboard" had been to put more power "directly into the hands of the [Nelson] Rockefeller faction and such Rockefeller agents as Henry Kissinger."

Muted now are the denunciations the society heaped upon Mr. Nixon throughout his presidency —as it had on four presidents before him—accusing them of being the dupes of an international leftist conspiracy aimed at stripping the United States of its sovereignty.

The attacks on Mr. Nixon reached a peak of virulence prior to his 1972 re-election, when he traveled to Moscow and Peking to seek friendlier relations with the two Communist powers.

One of those speaking more kindly of Mr. Nixon is a member of the John Birch Society's National Council, former California Rep. John Schmitz, who let it be known last week that he was preparing to try to regain his Orange County seat in Congress next year.

He was the Republican representative in Mr. Nixon's own district, an implacable Nixon critic for two years until he was purged in the 1972 primary on orders from Mr. Nixon to the Lincoln Club of Newport Beach, which dominates Republican politics in the county.

Mr. Schmitz told a right-wing audience recently that Mr. Nixon was not the real culprit of Watergate.

Without mentioning names, he said some of those around Mr. Nixon, "may have been double agents"—presumably working for the so-called international Communist conspiracy often cited by the Birch Society—planted in the White House to get Mr. Nixon out of office.

U.S. Equal Rights Snag

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 3 (AP).—The proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was rejected in Missouri's senate yesterday by a 20-14 vote. It has been ratified by 34 states, but its approval in two of them was subsequently rescinded. For adoption, 38 states must approve it by 1979.

Mauritania Backs Its Sahara Claim

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 3 (AP).—Mauritania served notice in a letter yesterday that it would defend its "legitimate rights" to Spanish Sahara in connection with Spain's plan to decolonize the territory, which is also claimed by Morocco.

Morocco wrote the United Nations last Tuesday that it would defend "the kingdom and its territorial integrity." The territory is bounded by Morocco on the north and Mauritania on the south.

Spain has asked Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to send observers.

News Analysis

Oil-Nation Investment in U.S. Seen Lagging

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP). —The Arab and other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are not storing as many dollars as was expected when they quadrupled the price of their oil after the Mideast war of October, 1973.

Nor do they seem to be using many of those dollars in one of the ways that was anticipated: to buy U.S. corporations.

The Kuwaitis have bought a small island off the coast of South Carolina that will be developed into a resort. A Saudi Arabian has bought a controlling interest in the fourth largest bank in Detroit. The Iranian government may buy part of ailing Pan American World Airways.

So far as is known, however, that is all.

Car-maker Henry Ford 2d told an interviewer two years ago: "The Arabs may end up in control of most of the big companies in this country. It's a serious possibility."

That was before OPEC raised the price of oil.

Last year, World Bank experts estimated that the OPEC countries could have more than $1,000 billion stored up and available for investment in the United States and elsewhere by 1935.

Various Possibilities

Much was written about the possible uses—political as well as economic—of that money. This past winter, it became known that the Arabs were blacklisting European and U.S. financial institutions and other companies doing business with Israel or employing Jews.

Arab investors tried to buy controlling interests in banks in San Jose, Calif., and in Pontiac, Mich. They encountered opposition from Jewish and other groups, and were unsuccessful.

There was similar opposition when the Kuwaitis applied to have their island off South Carolina rezoned for development. But the application was approved.

In Congress, meanwhile, more than a dozen bills were introduced to require varying degrees of public disclosure when foreign money is invested in the United States and, in some cases, to limit such investment.

As these bills were being introduced, however, government and private experts were making calmer estimates of the amount of money the oil-producing nations would invest in the future, and the ways in which they were likely to invest it.

For example, it was found that the OPEC countries are spending more of their oil dollars on increased imports than the experts first believed they would.

Deflated Value

Secondly, the dollar value of their estimated savings has been deflated. Last year's World Bank estimate, for example, assumed that oil revenues would rise with inflation. So will the price of everything else, however.

Finally, the oil nations have been cautious so far in their investments. The U.S. Treasury estimates that they had a total of about $60 billion to invest last year, and that about $11.5 billion of that was invested in the United States. Much of the remainder was put in banks in Europe.

Half of the $11.5 billion invested in the United States was put into government securities, according to the Treasury, and almost all of the remainder was in other interest-bearing securities or accounts. The Treasury Department reported that about $1 billion was invested in stocks, land or other forms of ownership.

The Treasury, however, concedes that its figures are estimates, and members of Congress pressing for disclosure laws say there is no way to be sure.

Disclosure Bill

Thus, a Senate banking subcommittee has legislation before it that would require anyone acquiring more than 5 per cent of a publicly held U.S company to disclose his residence and nationality. Foreign buyers also would have to give 30 days' notice before they could acquire 5 per cent or more, and the president would have power to forbid such acquisitions. Also, both domestic and foreign buyers would have to disclose the so-called beneficial owners of the stock they were acquiring, meaning that one buyer could not front for another.

The administration opposes the bill because, among other things, it does not want to do anything to discourage foreign investment.

Costly Secrets Shredder a Dud, U.S. Security Agency Admits

By Douglas Watson

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP). —Two years ago, the National Security Agency bought what it hoped would be the ultimate disposal machine—a $1.2-million "classified waste destructor" designed to swallow 20 tons of secrets a day.

However, there is a problem. It doesn't work. Meanwhile, top-secret trash is piling up, spokesmen for the agency and the Army Corps of Engineers admitted yesterday.

The machine, which some agency employees call "White Elephant No. 1," was supposed to convert classified trash into gases and liquids that could be piped away, avoiding landfills and air pollution.

But more than once, jackhammers were needed to break up the rock-like residue that had accumulated inside the destructor, informed sources say.

Top-Flight Secrets

And officials at the agency were appalled at least once to learn that classified communications had blown unscorched out the destructor's stack, despite temperatures as high as 3,400 degrees Fahrenheit.

Agency personnel were quickly mustered to police the grounds and recover fragments of high-security papers, computer printouts, magnetic tapes and codebooks, an informed source said.

With its three-story disposal equipment not working, the agency has been able to keep up with the constant accumulation of classified wastes only by storing 6,000 tons of it.

An informed source said 20-ton Army trucks, carrying armed guards, periodically are being used to haul other loads of the shredded but still high-security stuff from agency headquarters at Fort Meade, Md., to be destroyed at a paper mill near Baltimore.

Contract Is Cancelled

Before cancelling its contract for the destructor in December, the Army Corps of Engineers noted: "The equipment only operated a total of 51 days during the 17-month period after construction completion and each operating period ended in mechanical failure."

A separately built $1.8-million pneumatic tube system to suck burn bags from the agency's big headquarters to the crippled destructor across the street is nearly operational, a spokesman said.

However, he acknowledged that without the destructor the agency has nothing that can destroy the material as fast as it will be arriving.

The American company that built the destructor had claimed it would provide a revolutionary "total reduction process."

But now the government is trying to get its money back, and may have to go to court to do so.

Norman Block, a director of Process Plants Corp., of College Point, N.Y., which built the machine, said litigation was likely.

U.S. to Curb Sale Of Tranquilizers Beginning July 2

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP). —Two widely sold tranquilizers, Librium and Valium, will be put under strict government control on July 2, two federal agencies announced.

The Drug Enforcement Administration and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said that two similar but less-known drugs, Tranxene and Serax, along with the sedative Dalmane and a new drug designed to control convulsions, Clonopin, also will be put under government control July 2.

The agencies said that Valium is the largest selling drug on the commercial market. Nearly three billion tablets were sold last year. Librium ranks fourth among all drugs sold commercially in the United States and more than a billion capsules were sold last year, the agencies said.

The DEA long has sought to extend federal controls to the two tranquilizers because officials believe they are widely abused.

Beginning July 2, a doctor's prescription for the drugs may not be refilled more than five times and may not be refilled at all after six months. There now is no limit on the number of refills and no deadline for a prescription.

All Land in Uganda Nationalized by Amin

NAIROBI, June 3 (AP).—President Idi Amin has nationalized all land in Uganda, Radio Uganda reported today.

Gen. Amin yesterday signed a land reform decree, a Radio Uganda broadcast monitored here reported. The President has spoken recently about distributing unused land to the poor and jobless.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Wednesday, June 4, 1975

Tests for Portugal...

At the NATO summit in Brussels, Premier Gonçalves of Portugal acted the role of good European and loyal member of the Atlantic alliance. He insisted that the ruling Armed Forces Movement was nonpartisan, denied domination by the Communists and pleaded for "more comprehension and less apprehension" from the allies.

Premier Gonçalves would have been more persuasive if he and the dominant military group he heads had not sided so consistently with the Communists in their battles with the Socialists and Popular Democrats, who together rolled up a 64-per-cent majority in the April elections. But if the Premier wishes to buttress the points he stressed to the allies in Brussels, there are ample means at hand for promptly doing so.

For a starter, the military can keep hands off the elected assembly, which is now at work on a new constitution. Under a pact agreed to by all major parties prior to the elections, the military's Revolutionary Council will retain supreme political power for three to five years; but the assembly has been promised full scope in writing constitutional provisions governing human rights, political freedoms, the administration of justice and the form of local government.

Broad agreement exists between the Socialists and the Popular Democrats, who together hold 197 of the 249 assembly seats. These parties will unquestionably produce a constitution containing strong democratic safeguards, including provisions for free elections at every level of government unless they are blocked by the Communists with military backing.

The most timely action to relieve apprehension about Portugal, however, would be a Gonçalves order reopening Lisbon's Socialist newspaper, Republica. Even the press council set up by the military ruled that the Communists who seized Republica and caused the government to shut down its plant two weeks ago violated the press law.

Information Minister Jorge Correia Jesuino, who spoke eloquently of the need for political "pluralism" in Portugal during a recent visit to the United States, says the reopening of Republica is imminent. His remarks and those of Premier Gonçalves at Brussels about the nonpartisanship of the military will be judged by how quickly the government makes good that promise.

...Blunder in Spain

It would be hard to imagine a more untimely picture to be spread across front pages and television screens around the world at this point in history than the one of a smiling President Ford, standing alongside Generalissimo Franco in an open limousine, waving to crowds along Madrid's Avenida de Jose Antonio. Complete with spike-helmeted horsemen out of "The Student Prince," that photo could be as damaging to long-run U.S. interests as Mr. Ford's visit to Madrid was unnecessary.

Even if Washington could afford, in its policy, to consider only the matter of a renewed agreement for use of Spanish military bases, the bestowing of such a spectacular blessing by the President on the last relic of pre-World War II fascism might be counterproductive. For it will almost certainly not be General Franco—82, ailing and only episodically in control of affairs—who will decide whether the U.S. Air Force and Navy may continue to use Spanish facilities.

Spain is lurching into the post-Franco era in a highly fluid situation, however repressive the regime continues to be. Spanish democrats believe Franco's departure will open up a chance to lead the country toward freedom, democracy and membership in the European Economic Community. Precisely because they desire good relations with the United States, these democrats deplore Washington's policy of fawning on Franco—a policy they believe mortgages the future and plays into the hands of extremists of both left and right.

The President got nowhere in his efforts at the Brussels summit to promote the idea of closer relations between Spain and NATO. For those allied governments that feel NATO should have no truck with Franco, the photo from Madrid will tarnish the otherwise productive results of the summit meeting.

This trip was emphatically unnecessary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

NATO's Heart Searchings

One of President Ford's reasons for coming to Brussels must have been to restore American credibility, which had been placed in question after the Vietnam debacle. Yet how do things stand with the other NATO partners? The southern flank has been weakened by the Cyprus conflict and the steady shrinkage of Italian military strength. The Danes have long been nibbling away at their contribution. The British contingent, once a major factor, is declining at an alarming rate as inflation takes its toll. The Belgians and Dutch carry little weight. And in general, the political and economic setbacks of recent months have not helped the alliance. There is also the problem that NATO is an organization dedicated to combatting totalitarian systems such as Communism, yet possesses no mechanisms for handling a situation in which Communists seize or are granted a share of power in one of its member countries. Somehow it is the European NATO partners whose credibility needs reaffirmation.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

Advice to Sadat

Settlements—negotiated or not—always result from a relationship of force. The American position is essentially contradictory since the United States is at the same time a party and an umpire. Concessions would have been snatched from Israel if that country did not have the means of waging a war. But it is Washington which has been steadily rearming the Jewish state since the Yom Kippur war . . . For the past seven years, since Nixon entered the White House, Washington has wished to become impartial. But impartiality in this case requires a change of nature, not of degree. To negotiate with America the abandonment of Israel is a borderline possibility for Mr. Sadat. But if peace is the goal, he had better negotiate with Israel.

—*From Le Quotidien (Paris).*

Ford's Trip to Europe

A big, friendly, somewhat clumsy fellow, Jerry Ford is patently the good guy out of the American Western. You can't help liking him. More important, you can't help respecting him for what he's trying to do here on his European tour.

The humiliation of Vietnam has injured the United States. That cannot be disguised. But President Ford is doing his best to reassure America's allies and to keep American influence in play. He made the right noises at the NATO summit. He did what had to be done to shore up the West's crumbling security in the Mediterranean by visiting the ailing Franco in Madrid (a distasteful chore nobody else could perform).

He met Sadat of Egypt in an effort to restore the momentum towards peace in the Middle East after Dr. Kissinger's last bout of shuttle diplomacy had petered out so depressingly.

Our world looks a cheerier and a safer place with the open-faced Mr. Ford loping around. Looks aren't everything, of course. But keeping the show on the road is probably the most we can expect of an American president right now.

—*From the Daily Mail (London).*

Ford, Sadat, Mideast

Mr. Ford and Mr. Sadat have shown that diplomacy still has an important role in the Middle East. They came for discussions, not decisions, and their meetings appear to have been successful. If moves toward another agreement between Egypt and Israel are to come, they can only begin when Israel's Prime Minister, Mr. Rabin, has seen Mr. Ford in Washington June 11 and 12. But now it is important that Mr. Ford has a comprehensive idea not just of the Egyptian position, but also of the general Arab outlook, for President Sadat has just completed a tour of the main Arab states. Israel's decision . . . to thin out further its frontline troops, armor and artillery in Sinai is a welcome and encouraging answer to the opening of the Suez Canal. To this Egyptian-Israeli duet have been added other hopeful sounds: Syria's decision to extend the UNDOF mandate for another six months, and the statement by Saudi Arabia's King Khaled that Israel would be recognized once it had withdrawn to the 1967 borders. The atmosphere is unexpectedly more amenable to negotiations than for some time. There is, however, no room for stagnation or complacency. The risks of another war before the end of the year remain. . . .

—*From the Guardian (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 4, 1900

SHANGHAI—Reports have arrived here of a terrible massacre which is said to have taken place at Chan-Sin-Den, about fourteen miles south of Peking. The telegraph line, however, having been destroyed by the rebels, it is difficult to get authentic news. Amid the many conflicting reports the only thing that seems certain is that desperate fighting has taken place and that the Europeans in the neighborhood of Peking are in an extremely perilous position.

Fifty Years Ago

June 4, 1925

NEW YORK—Five Americans who are illustrious in the arts, literature, science and history now have places among the immortals, since having their bronze busts unveiled at the Hall of Fame, New York University, yesterday. The honored five were Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; Charlotte Cushman, actress; Asa Gray, botanist; John Marshall, chief justice, and General William Tecumseh Sherman. The ceremonies were brief but very impressive.



'Are You Joking? You Expect Us to Live Like This?? Send Us Back at Once!'

The U.S. Policy on Spain

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—If the United States was unprepared for the Portuguese revolution a year ago, and policy for months afterward was tentative and unsure, U.S. policymakers are determined not to make the same mistakes in Spain.

It is this determination to influence Spanish events that has set U.S. policy off from that of some Western European countries. The differences in approach were in clear evidence during last week's NATO meeting in Brussels.

Ironically, the only NATO country that gave President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger open support over Spain was France, which on most NATO issues is leagues apart from Washington.

The United States policy on Spain was born of Portuguese failures. Following the April 25 coup last year, Washington adopted a hands off approach that had many moderate Portuguese openly complaining. The U.S. Embassy, which was suggesting a policy of aid and understanding for the stumbling new regime, was abruptly restaffed with men whose job it was to take a tougher line. The first high-ranking U.S. official to visit Portugal was Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, deputy director of the CIA, who arrived months after the coup took place.

Washington Absent

Throughout the most critical period, when Portuguese policy was still fluid and impressionable, Washington was absent from the scene, except for toughening up the embassy and sending a CIA observer. Several Portuguese remarked later that it appeared that Washington wanted the situation to degenerate and quoted a Kissinger phrase circulating in Lisbon that Portugal would become "Europe's vaccination against Communism."

But did the vaccination take? To some degree it has, for two of Western Europe's principal Communist parties, the Italian and Spanish, have been acutely embarrassed by the Portuguese party's brand of extremism under Communist party secretary Alvaro Cunhal. Even the French party, the last to be embarrassed by extremism, is uncomfortable with Cunhal's moves and last month published a lengthy "declaration of liberties" to show that what might be happening in Portugal could never happen if the Communists took power here.

The Portuguese lesson applied to Spain is simply that Washington wants its foot in the door even if it is only open a crack. President Ford asked to be invited to Madrid on this current trip not because he personally was needed to negotiate a new U.S. base agreement, but to show the Spanish what Spain means strategically to the West even before the period of significant change begins.

European View

Several European nations argued in Brussels last week that now was the worst time to go to Spain. Why proffer the hand to Franco in his waning months that was denied him for 30 years? Wait until he is gone, argued the Dutch, British, Danes and Norwegians, then offer reconciliation to Juan Carlos.

By chance, the British, Dutch, Danes and Norwegians all are governed by varieties of Social Democrats obliged to condemn the Franco regime and U.S. diplomatic moves for internal political reasons. Moreover, the U.S. visit came at an embarrassing time, when new stories of Franco's police torture in the Basque prisons seem reported almost daily.

But strong arguments can be made for the attempts by the United States to increase contacts with Spain before Franco is gone. By demonstrating that Spain will be brought into a closer relationship with the alliance (and with Europe) in the post-Franco period, a certain influence over developments in Lisbon is obtained. After all, it is one thing for the Portuguese brigadiers to plan neutralism with an ostracized Franco pariah on its borders, quite another with a neighbor soon to be brought closer both to the alliance and the European Community.

Carlos Pressure

The U.S. move also takes much of the pressure off Juan Carlos. If promises are tendered only after the prince initiates internal reforms, it will look like intolerable external pressure to those Spaniards who may not like Franco, but still believe Spain should be master of its own policies. By laying the groundwork before Franco is gone, Juan Carlos will be following through on policies already begun.

Some Europeans see the virtue in this reasoning. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's France, though it is catching criticism from the left and Le Monde, is already improving relations with the prince. Giscard and Juan Carlos met for a round of hunting and talks three months ago, and Giscard spoke of Spain's inevitable future in Europe. The West Germans also have been more circumspect in dealing with Spain than some other Europeans. Both Bonn and Paris believe, as does Washington, that Spanish transition already is under way.

One of the main questions being asked of the Spaniards is on the future of the Communists after Franco. Although reports indicate that Juan Carlos has no intention of legalizing the party, there is a wide body of Spanish feeling that suggests it should be, and the prince cannot ignore it.

This feeling, which runs from the left through the moderate center, reasons that clandestine Communist parties do more damage than legal ones, and that even though the Spanish party is more moderate than the Portuguese, the Communists in Spain would not do that much better than the Portuguese party did in the April elections.

Though any reference to Spain was kept out of the NATO communiqué, Washington is not alone in believing the mistakes of Portugal must not be repeated in Spain. Even now, the Europeans are trying to catch up in Lisbon, as was seen 10 days ago in Dublin, when the EEC foreign ministers finally got around to considering an aid program for Lisbon.

Portuguese President Francisco da Costa Gomes arrives here this week, and Giscard will work on him much as the allies worked on Premier Vasco Gonçalves last week. Despite the fanaticism of many elements on the Portuguese scene, and the despair many Europeans feel when they regard Franco's Spain, it still is too early to conclude that all is lost in Iberia.

Middle Eastward Ho for Ford

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—President Ford and Secretary Kissinger are now trying to take U.S. foreign policy out of a somewhat vague and abstract realm of détente (without in any sense losing sight of that fundamental goal) and into concrete negotiations related to specific American objectives.

That was the main purpose of the highly successful NATO summit, from Washington's viewpoint. Even France—the only ally except the United States which has a real foreign policy—went along on most aspects of the alliance's consensus, save for expanding consultation beyond the Atlantic Treaty area. Oddly enough, that was once a French idea which De Gaulle sought to institutionalize.

It is likewise the obvious purpose of Ford's post-NATO journeys on his first European tour as President. He is trying to shore up defense positions in the disintegrating Mediterranean region, all the way from the Iberian Peninsula to Greece, Turkey and the Middle East.

Lost Cause

Portugal, which sent its Premier to Brussels, is regarded as a lost cause, despite efforts by its Armed Forces Movement to restore some impressions of democracy. Washington sees hope there as gone. Portuguese Premier Gonçalves sought to persuade Ford the movement is his country's only "democratic" organization except for the Communist party—which supports "the revolution." There is no U.S. optimism that America will be allowed to keep an Azores base very long.

Moreover, it is hard to imagine a Communist-dominated Portugal remaining privy to NATO secrets but no machinery appears to exist for expelling an ally; only for voluntary resignation. The problem is under study. And what happens with Lisbon could have direct repercussions in Spain and Italy.

Washington hopes to strengthen ties with Spain that will appeal to moderate, pro-democratic groups when Franco dies, and at the same time to draw the Spanish more closely into Western defense arrangements without tying it to NATO, which most members would resent. The solution tentatively worked out is to keep U.S. bases and some forces in Spain under a bilateral accord probably arranged this month.

Italian Problem

The problem concerning Italy, Ford's last stop this trip, is different and doesn't merely concern reassurance of a U.S. Mediterranean posture. If a Communist-led Portuguese regime is allowed to stay in NATO, that could reduce Italian inhibitions about Communist efforts to become members of a coalition government in Rome while the latter remains an ally.

The most easterly alliance problem is Greece and Turkey. Here U.S. corridor diplomacy achieved unexpected success. It persuaded Premiers Caramanlis and Demirel to meet and agree to a peacefully negotiated settlement of their dispute. Caramanlis will shortly become the Greek President, with considerable executive powers, under a new constitution to be voted this month. The change would give him a freer hand to arrange a valid compromise.

Ford's first European voyage of discovery also dove plunk into détente's most stubborn political problem, the Middle East. He began his personal exploration in talks at Salzburg with Egyptian President Sadat and will wind it up back in Washington with Israeli Premier Rabin.

Suez Canal

Time presses. The Suez Canal reopens tomorrow, providing a sealane to Russia's network of Red Sea-Indian Ocean bases. Furthermore, as Kissinger says, if there isn't a settlement within two years another war is inevitable. The secretary believes that if Israel has any sense of world realities it will agree to further step-by-step negotiations.

Otherwise, Washington subtly hints it might contemplate the thought of a definitive solution imposed by pressure. Such a plan might be founded on the 1967 borders with perhaps a "Vatican City" administrative arrangement for the Moslem religious shrines of East Jerusalem.

The U.S. administration realizes that in all these matters its position is being weakened by special ethnic groups in Washington. It feels that the splendidly organized "Greek lobby" has taken over the mini-lobby of Armenians. At the same time the former has seemingly worked out a kind of political co-belligerency with the enormously strong "Jewish lobby."

In the first case, accord between Athens and Ankara was rendered more difficult by Greek-American demands and Caramanlis has consequently lost ground to his own internal opponents. In the second case, Israeli intransigence was recently encouraged by a letter of support signed by 76 U.S. senators. However, Israel just voluntarily withdrew some Sinai forces.

If Jerusalem subsequently judges congressional backing as indicative of Washington's true policy and balks at new negotiations, Ford is believed ready to publicly criticize both such obstinacy and congressional pressure blocs. Thus the Mediterranean is a crucial test of presidential policy.

Letters

Letter From Prague

Proof that reading travel brochures can be fun: One on Czechoslovakia claims that the lake behind the Lipno dam is "the largest dam lake in Czechoslovakia" and, of the famed Pilsner beer, says "In Bohemia, it is said that this beer is like horse-radish, and you will certainly enjoy it too."

AL HIX.

Prague.

Vietnamese Refugees

May I draw your attention to the fact that the number of Vietnamese refugees moved to France by ICEM last week was 121 and not 12 as indicated in your May 31, 1975 edition (probably due to a typographical mistake).

A further 54 Vietnamese refugees have arrived in Paris from Hong Kong, bringing the up-to-date total to 175 persons transported to France by our organization. Furthermore, the ICEM teams operating in Guam, Hong Kong and Bangkok have registered some 2,000 applications for emigration to France and the movements initiated recently will continue in the future.

ROGER WALON
Chief, press and information services, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration

Geneva.

Claire Sterling From Rome:

The Communists may not love Ford, but they have every right now to handle him with loving care. In just two weeks this country is going to hold regional elections of singular importance.

ROME—In his 10-hour visit to Rome on the way home from Europe, President Ford would seem to have achieved the impossible. He is the first U.S. leader in a quarter of a century who has come and gone without barely a word from the Communists here: not a poster on a wall, no slogans, no graffiti, only a minor demonstration, no nasty headlines in L'Unità, not even a broken USIS Library window. Nothing could better illustrate how times have changed for the worse in Italy as far as the United States is concerned.

The Italian Communists may not love President Ford, but they have every reason right now to handle him with loving care. In just two weeks, this country is going to hold regional elections of singular importance. The returns will not affect the composition of parliament, which still has a comfortable democratic majority. But if the ruling Christian Democrats lose as much and the Communists gain as much as both may do on June 15, Italy could wind up with a Catholic-Communist coalition in fairly short order.

Deterrence

One of the few remaining deterrents to this course is the thought, on the part of Christian Democrats and Communists alike here, that a grand coalition of this sort might incur Washington's grave displeasure. There oughtn't to be much doubt about it, Henry Kissinger having expressed himself plainly to that effect in at least three high-level encounters with the Italians during this past year. Nevertheless, Italian Communist leaders keep hinting that Kissinger doesn't really mean it, and they've been going to elaborate lengths these days to persuade President Ford that he shouldn't even *say* it.

Of course, the U.S. President couldn't conceivably have said anything of the sort on his brief but official visit to the Italian capital, barely two weeks before a critical election. And, of course, he is bound to say something of the sort once he is safely back home, however carefully worded to avoid the appearance of interfering in Italy's internal affairs. But exactly what he should say—and what Washington should do—is a lot harder to figure out than some may think.

The Italian Communist party is not merely a massive political movement with a million and a half members and a quarter of the national vote. Its image as a modern, sophisticated, flexible, reasonable, independent and even democratic party is so widely accepted by now that it simply cannot be fought, in 1975, with the cold-war clichés of 1948. Nor could anything but calamity come of trying to fight it by joining forces with the ultraconservative right, military and/or fascist. The Christian Democrats learned how calamitous that could be as long ago as 1960, when they formed a minority cabinet headed by the late Fernando Tambroni, entirely dependent on the neo-fascist MSI for its parliamentary support. By the time Tambroni was forced to resign a few months later, the country was as close to civil war as it has ever been before or since.

CIA Rumors

Anybody familiar with Italian politics knows that if the Communist advance is to be resisted at all here, it will have to be done on authentically democratic grounds. Finding such ground to stand on is no easy matter in a country whose democratic parties have made such a botch of governing for the last 10 or 15 years. But even if American policy-makers do find the ground here, they still will have a tall job persuading anybody that they are actually standing on it.

Considering the U.S. performance elsewhere in dealing with a Communist advance, or trying to, a great many Italians are prepared to believe the worst of us even at best. Fewer and fewer of late have questioned some extraordinarily scurrilous rumors about CIA activity here, published by several respectable Italian dailies and weeklies, often without a shred of evidence. (One of the most insistent and least documented rumors, for instance, is that the CIA has been working in cahoots with the Italian secret service to pursue a "strategy of tension," using "black" fascist terrorism to frighten the middle class into accepting a veiled dictatorship in the form of a "strong" law-and-order government.)

As if that weren't trouble enough, the United States is represented in Rome by an ambassador who has persistently kept the wrong company and scandalized Italian democrats by broadcasting his unfortunate personal views. From the time he got here over two years ago, Ambassador John Volpe has met practically every politician in the government but consorted only with a restricted few. One of his closest cronies has been Michele Sindona, the ex-would-be colossus of international banking whose shady dealings and shadier underworld connections have recently brought him to ruin. Among the ambassador's other intimates are the editors of Il Tempo, a Roman daily distinguished mostly, if not solely, for its pro-fascist leanings.

Three months ago Ambassador Volpe paid a formal visit to the offices of Il Tempo, the only Italian newspaper he has so honored. Il Tempo, he said under the six-column headline his hosts gave him, was Italy's "newspaper of truth." Four days after the ambassador's visit, Il Tempo published a eulogy of Fernando Tambroni on the 12th anniversary of his death. "The truth," it said of the man who has brought Italy to the brink of a new fascist disaster, was that Tambroni had devoted his life to "democracy, social progress and liberty."

So far there are no signs that the State Department is even aware of Ambassador Volpe's performance, still less deplores it. The ambassador reportedly does not write home much, and no well-trained diplomat working under him would dare to go over his head.

Naturally we all know that ambassadors do not make foreign policy, in Washington or anywhere else. But they can be an awful drag for those who do. If the United States ever does figure out what to do about Italy—that is, how to help weaken the Communists by strengthening the democrats, instead of the other way around—it is still likely to have a terrible credibility problem. A credible ambassador to reflect that policy might not be the whole answer. But it would help.

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هكذا من الأصل

Obituaries

Ozzie Nelson, 69, a TV Father In Long-Running 50's Series

LOS ANGELES, June 3 (AP).—Ozzie Nelson, 69, whose family series, "The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet," amused a generation of Americans on television and radio, died today of cancer of the liver.

Harriet, his wife and partner, was at his bedside in his Hollywood home. He had undergone surgery eight months ago.

Mr. Nelson, whose first name was Oswald, was born in Jersey City, N.J., in March, 1906. He first appeared on stage in amateur theatrical productions at the age of five. He played varsity football at Rutgers University for three years and went on to earn a law degree in 1930, but organized a dance band after graduation instead of practicing law.

He met Harriet Hilliard, of Des Moines, Iowa, in 1932, hired her as a singer in his band and married her in 1935. After years of road tours, the band ended in Hollywood on radio. In 1944, the first Ozzie and Harriet show was aired.

"The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet" set records for longevity, jumping to television in 1952, where it ran 14 years. Reruns of the show are still popular on afternoon television as nostalgia for the 1950s has become fashionable.

The Nelsons' sons, Ricky and David, grew up on the show. After they were married, their wives joined the cast. But until 1949, child actors played the boys' roles.

In his autobiography, published in 1973, Mr. Nelson wrote: "The addition of David and Ricky to our radio show proved to be a tremendous asset. Both boys were quick students and seemed to have instinctive comedy timing."

The television show went off the air in 1966. "It was getting pretty diffused because of the way the family had grown," Mr. Nelson said.

Ricky, now 35, went into singing and continued acting while David, now 39, became a television director.

After their series ended, the Nelson parents appeared in such plays as "Marriage-go-Round" and "The Impossible Years." They returned to television in 1972 with a syndicated show, "Ozzie's Girls."

John Kenny

NEW YORK, June 3 (NYT).—John Kenny, 87, the former mayor of Jersey City, N.J., whose control of the Hudson County (N.J.) Democratic party crumbled after a flurry of federal extortion charges in late 1970, died yesterday of heart disease.

He was stricken at a New Jersey nursing home where he had been confined since his parole from federal prison in February, 1973.

He was released after serving less than half of an 18-month sentence stemming from a guilty plea to federal income tax evasion, one of the original charges in an indictment in 1970 that ended the absolute political power he began amassing in Hudson County with his mayoral election in Jersey City as a "reformer" in 1949.

James Laver

LONDON, June 3 (AP).—James Laver, 76, art historian and prolific author, died in a fire at his south London home today, police reported.

Mr. Laver's works over the past half-century included "Nymph Errant," a hit musical comedy of the 1930s, and volumes of poetry and short stories.

But his international reputation was based on his knowledge of dress through the centuries and his books on costumes.

He also wrote on stage design and painting. He was for 20 years, until 1959, keeper of the Department of Engravings, Illustration and Design at London's Victoria and Albert Museum.

Lee Lyon

LONDON, June 3 (AP).—Lee Lyon, a 29-year-old American camerawoman, was killed yesterday while filming wild elephants in Rwanda, Africa, Britain's Anglia Television Co. said today.

She was operating a camera on a tripod when an elephant charged and trampled over her.

Miss Lyon, of Palo Alto, Calif., was part of Anglia Television's survival film unit which specializes in wildlife documentaries. She joined the commercial network in 1972 and worked with it in the Arctic filming of "The Flight of the Snow Geese," which won an Emmy award in the United States.

Baron van Aduard

MADRID, June 3 (Reuters).—The Dutch Ambassador to Spain, Baron E.J. Lewe van Aduard, 62, died here yesterday of a heart attack.

24-Hour Walkout Called in Spain; Failure Forecast

MADRID, June 3 (AP).—Underground leaflets called for a nationwide general strike against the government tomorrow but newspapers predicted the attempt would fail even as police security was tightened.

"People will not confuse street politics with their legitimate aspirations for political development," ABC said in an editorial today.

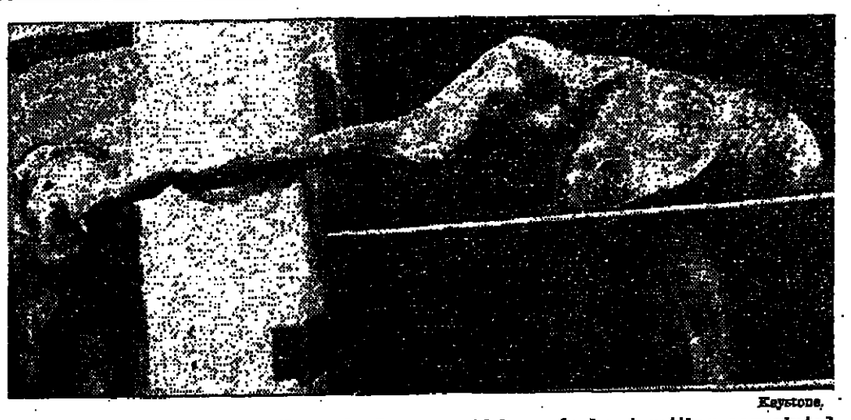
It was joined by other newspapers forecasting that the exhortation for Spaniards to boycott public transportation, central markets and business life and for industrial workers to stage slowdowns during a 24-hour period would not be answered. The newspaper Nuevo Diario said the Communist party was behind the strike call.

The National Consumers' Federation said it would have nothing to do with the strike.

The strike call also included the Basque provinces in northern Spain where the government ordered a three-month state of emergency six weeks ago because of violence against police.

Fake Diplomas Found

KARACHI, Pakistan, June 3 (AP).—Eighty-four holders of fake university degrees have been dismissed from teaching posts, officials here said. The fake credentials included diplomas for five-year courses in medicine, they said.



Keystone

PUT 'ER THERE—A recently arrived young African elephant getting acquainted with a longtime resident of Munich's Hellabrunn Zoo. Chains kept them apart.

Argentine 'Strongman' Is Widening Control

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, June 3 (NYT).—A new minister of the economy took over yesterday in Argentina at a time when the country is being plagued by inflation, shortages and labor absenteeism.

The official, Celestino Rodrigo, replaces Alfredo Gomez Morales, who failed to get the backing of President Isabel Peron to implement an austerity program designed to bolster the economy.

Despite the worsening economic situation, many Argentines focused their attention on the political implications of Mr. Rodrigo's appointment.

Mr. Rodrigo, who has been under secretary of social security, is a protégé of Jose Lopez Rega, the right-wing social welfare minister and presidential secretary, whose power has grown spectacularly since Mrs. Peron assumed the presidency last July.

Ministries Controlled

Mr. Lopez Rega, undisputed strongman of the Argentine government, now has key aides in control of the Economy and Defense Ministries, as well as in all the important posts in Government House, including the press secretariat.

Last month, the army commander-in-chief, Gen. Leandro Anaya, resigned, allegedly after disagreements with followers of Mr. Lopez Rega.

The new army commander, Gen. Alberto Numa Laplane, was the first choice of the welfare minister, although military officials and political commentators do not consider him a follower of Mr. Lopez Rega.

During the last few weeks, there have been persistent rumors in political circles that Mr. Lopez Rega is planning to replace moderate Peronists with his own men in the Ministries of Interior and Justice.

Budget Deficit

Since Mrs. Peron took over the presidency on the death of her husband, Gen. Juan Domingo Peron, opponents have underestimated the political ability of Mr. Lopez Rega, a former police corporal, who is an astrologer.

He has survived attempts by conservative Peronists, labor leaders and opposition party leaders to diminish his power because of his apparent domineering influence over Mrs. Peron.

In April, his influence appeared to be waning after organized labor leaders, who form the backbone of the Peronist movement, privately demanded his resignation. But the welfare minister survived the crisis and emerged seemingly stronger than ever.

Mr. Rodrigo, the new economy minister, faces a variety of serious problems.

Underestimated by Foes

His predecessor failed to receive government backing for drastic reductions in public expenditures, which some economists predict will result in a budget deficit of more than $3 billion. At the beginning of the year, the budget deficit had been expected to be about $1.2 billion. Inflation has reached more than 80 per cent during the last 12 months, and is widely expected to be more than 100 per cent this year.

Argentina is scheduled to repay more than $1 billion this year in foreign debt service, but its foreign exchange reserves have dwindled to less than $1 billion. Recently imposed controls on imports threaten to limit economic growth.

Labor absenteeism, which according to government estimates has reached more than 20 per cent, has been accompanied by wage demands to match the inflationary pace.

By Drastic Sales and Advertising Curbs, Education

Sweden Aims to Forge a Nonsmoking Nation

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, June 3 (NYT).—*As illness and death caused by* cigarette smoking continue to increase in countries throughout the developed world, Sweden has begun a program that aims to raise a nation of nonsmokers, starting with all Swedish children born this year.

The program is expected to include intensive anti-smoking education in the schools and in all maternity clinics, progressive restrictions on cigarette advertising and promotion, regular price increases through higher taxation (cigarettes already cost about $1.50 a pack in Sweden), prohibitions on smoking in public places *and greater efforts to help people* who want to stop smoking.

In Norway, a law will take effect July 1 that bans all advertising of tobacco products, requires health warning statements on all packets, prohibits sale of tobacco products to persons under age 16 and permits the government to regulate the content, weight, filters and other health-related characteristics of tobacco products.

Efforts Praised

At the opening session of the third World Conference on Smoking and Health here yesterday, Sir George Godber applauded the efforts in the two countries as the toughest and most comprehensive anti-smoking programs adopted anywhere.

Sir George, who is chairman of the World Health Organization's Expert Committee on Smoking and Health, told the meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel that the most extensive anti-smoking efforts are being made in countries that have a much lower per capita consumption of cigarettes than do the United States and Britain, where relatively limited action has been taken.

Last year in the United States, 4,270 cigarettes were consumed for every adult over 18. In Sweden the rate is about one-third as high and in Norway it is only about one-fifth of the American level.

Per capita smoking took a strong dip in the United States after publication of the Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health in January, 1964, but in the last few years the smoking rate has increased and is now approaching pre-1964 levels.

The Swedish program emphasizes the importance of bringing up children in a nonsmoking environment. At yesterday's meeting, Dr. Neville Butler, professor of child health at the University of Bristol, England, said that such an environment must begin before birth. He reported that a woman who smokes during pregnancy increases by one-third the risk that her child will die before or immediately after birth.

He said that this was largely a consequence of the fact—confirmed now in 40 studies in several countries—that smoking during pregnancy tends to decrease the oxygen in blood supplied to the fetus and thus the birth weight of the baby.

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PLO's Invitation to UN Talks In Toronto Upsets Canada

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, June 3 (NYT).—The Canadian government faces a problem as the result of a United Nations invitation to the Palestine Liberation Organization to send observers to an international conference in Toronto on crime prevention and penal services.

Protests against the possible attendance of PLO members are mounting and the government expects further objections—some by high officials—if the Palestinians are admitted to the conference, scheduled for Sept. 1-12.

But officials also have expressed concern that a refusal by Canada to admit the PLO delegation for the conference would be interpreted by nations sympathetic to the Palestinians as an affront.

Canadian immigration rules forbid the entry of members of a terrorist organization, a classification that is applied officially here to the PLO. However, the regulations provide for exceptions, and such an exception was made last week to allow a member of the PLO to attend a meeting in Toronto of the Canadian Arab Federation, a private group.

Could Damage Relations

The repercussions that would follow from not admitting the Palestinian delegation, it is thought, could seriously damage Canada's relations with important developing countries, and might affect the participation of some countries in the Toronto gathering and future international conferences in this country.

The Toronto meeting in September is officially called "The Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders."

The periodic gathering stems from a resolution of the General Assembly in 1952, and is under the administrative responsibility of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Premier William Davis of Ontario, in a letter to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau protesting against the possible admission of the Palestinians, declared that the government and people of Ontario would consider the delegation's presence "an affront and a provocation."

Boycott Implied

The premier added, "I am obliged to inform you that, if they are permitted to attend, the government of Ontario will be obliged to reconsider the extent, if any, of its participation [in the conference]."

The provincial government has planned three social events—a reception and dinner, a supper and a luncheon—for delegates. Ontario Attorney General John Clement said in Toronto that the provincial government would cancel the affairs and withdraw its delegates from the conference if PLO members were admitted.

He added that the presence of the Palestinians would require the provisional government to furnish costly security precautions.

An important legal organization, the Law Society of Upper Canada, already has canceled a seminar and reception planned for the conference.

Cuba Frees 3 Sought by U.S. For Air Piracy

WASHINGTON, June 3 (IHT).—Cuba has freed another small group of Americans suspected of hijacking U. S. commercial aircraft to the Caribbean island nation.

The State Department announced yesterday that Cuba had released three American hijacking suspects to Barbados and one of them, Gregory Alexander Graves, 26, was arrested by FBI agents on his arrival Sunday in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The release follows a visit to Cuba last month by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., as the freeing last October of two American hijack suspects followed a Cuban visit by Senators Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Clairborne Pell, D-R.I.

More than two years ago, Cuba agreed to detain American hijack suspects or return them to this country for trial. A State Department spokesman said of the weekend move: "The U. S. government does not yet know whether this is the beginning of the release of hijackers by Cuba... It may well be, but we don't know."

China Reported Set to Welcome A Visit by Ford

LONDON, June 3 (AP).—China will welcome a visit by President Ford, whether or not he has anything substantive to discuss, the Times of London reported today.

It said in a dispatch from its Peking correspondent, David Bonavia, that this was the understanding given to a group of visiting U.S. newspaper editors when they met Teng Hsiao-ping, China's first deputy premier in Peking yesterday.

The Times said that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger suggested, when he visited China last fall, that Mr. Ford visit Peking some time this year. There has been speculation that Mr. Ford would have to put off this proposed visit, partly due to the Communist take-overs in Vietnam and Cambodia.

However, Mr. Bonavia reported that the Chinese are still willing to receive the President.

The Times correspondent said that among the "striking facts to emerge" from the editors' talk with Mr. Teng was that China realizes that U.S. troops cannot be immediately withdrawn from Japan and that the Ford administration faces tricky problems in any disengagement from Taiwan.

China Offshore Rig

HONG KONG, June 3 (Reuters).—China's first offshore drilling rig has begun operating in Chinese coastal waters, the New China news agency reported today.

Yugoslavia, Greece Talk Of Canal Tie

Aegean-Danube Links Are Being Considered

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, June 3 (WP).—Yugoslavia and Greece are negotiating the joint construction of a 400-mile canal system that would link the Aegean Sea with the Danube River basin, authoritative sources disclosed today.

Another joint project involving the construction of an oil pipeline from the Greek port city of Salonika to Skopje, the capital of Yugoslav Macedonia, is also being considered.

The disclosure was made on the eve of Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis's visit to Belgrade, which is to begin tomorrow. The Greek leader and President Tito are not expected to discuss details of the proposed projects, but the sources pointed out that improved Greek-Yugoslav relations since Mr. Caramanlis's return to power in July have created conditions for such cooperation.

Approved by Experts

The canal project had been planned for a number of years. However, the Yugoslavs were reluctant to enter into serious discussions with Greece as long as the military junta was in power.

In outline, the waterway would link the Aegean with the Danube by using the two principal rivers, the Vardar, which flows into the Aegean, and the Morava, which flows into the Danube. The two rivers would have to be connected by a system of canals, including a number of locks, to be built in northern Macedonia and southern Serbia. Moreover, both the Vardar and Morava would have to be made navigable.

The cost of the project was not disclosed.

A Greek official explained that "we could ship our goods from the Aegean straight to Hamburg."

The Yugoslavs, in turn, would gain an easier access to the Aegean. The project would also provide benefits to the economically depressed regions of southern Serbia and Macedonia.

The Greeks are reported to be somewhat less enthusiastic about a Salonika-Skopje pipeline, but it is seen by Athens officials as opening possibilities for Greece's construction industries, which are depressed.

The negotiations are being conducted by technical experts and are likely to continue for some time, according to the sources. But Mr. Caramanlis's visit here is expected to provide a political basis for economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Yugoslavs are attaching considerable importance to the Greek Premier's trip. Although he is not the chief of state, Mr. Caramanlis will be received with full state honors.

Cypriot Leaders To Consult Allies, Open New Parley

NICOSIA, June 3 (AP).—Glafkos Clerides and Rauf Denktash, the negotiators for the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities, left this divided island today to prepare for the opening in Vienna on Thursday of their second round of Cyprus peace talks.

Talking to newsmen before leaving from different airports, the two held out scant hope for progress toward a Cyprus settlement.

"Indications are not very encouraging and consequently it is impossible to predict the outcome of the new round," Mr. Clerides said.

Mr. Denktash said: "I am not going to Vienna with great optimism."

Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash will stop in Athens and Ankara, respectively, for consultations with the Greek and Turkish governments before going to Vienna tomorrow. The talks there opened early last month. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arranged the negotiations.

Liner Raffaello Seeks a Berth

PORTOVENERE, Italy, June 3 (UPI).—The luxury liner Raffaello once was the pride of the Italian merchant fleet. Now it cannot even find a parking place.

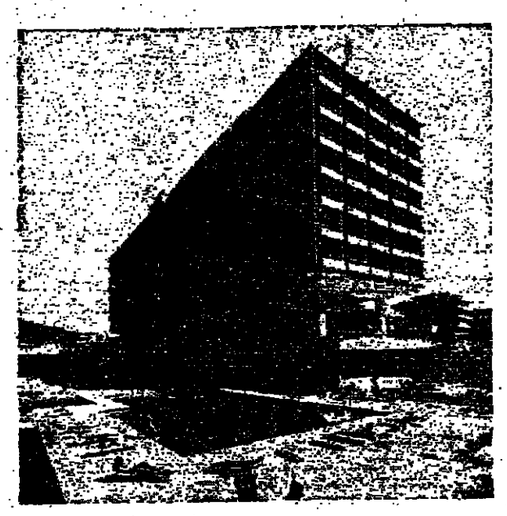
Government and opposition leaders in the Portovenere Town Council said last week that they would oppose plans to anchor the decommissioned liner off this Riviera resort to wait for a buyer.

The Raffaello is one of 15 passenger ships that Italian Lines plans to scrap as unprofitable during the next three years. The Raffaello's sister ship, the Michelangelo, now cruising in the Caribbean, is due for decommissioning July 5.

Talks on A-Test Curb

MOSCOW, June 3 (AP).— Soviet and U.S. officials resumed talks here today on control of underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. The negotiations had been stopped for a "working recess" on March 22.

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THE EDEN BEACH HOTEL...

...something new under the sun

—By Lorraine Butler.

The Eden Beach hotel is a modern colonnaded building completed in 1972, located near the village of Anavissos, about 30 kms from Athens. It is a delightful resort complex with a large swimming pool, landscaped gardens, built into a green hillside near the edge of the sea. This was my home for two glorious weeks. It was easy to relax in the sun, sipping cold drinks from the nearby bar on the private beach that fronts the hotel. My room faced the Mediterranean where every evening from my terrace I watched the sun set into the sea. My days were filled with swimming, visiting the nearby villages and ports, and, in general, exploring the coastline from Cape Sounion to Athens. And my evenings were taken up with music and dancing in the hotel's restaurants and nightclub.

Since I had never been to Greece before, I wanted to take advantage of as much sight-seeing as possible. My first expedition was to Cape Sounion, the southernmost tip of the Apollon coast, where it plunges deep into the Aegean Sea, the site where the ancient Greeks built a temple in honor of Poseidon, God of the Sea.

A few days later I travelled into Athens (about an hour and a half's drive) to satisfy more of my archaeological lust, and, being a good tourist, I paid a visit to the Acropolis and Plaka, the old quarter of Athens which huddles below with picturesque tavernas, quaint shops and flower-filled courtyards in a fantastic maze of crooked streets.

But Greece is a place that one must discover for oneself and I roamed the immediate countryside of the Eden Beach walking in the sands where history has walked for ages. I was pleased to discover that not only tourists but Greeks vacation at the Eden Beach and soon had many Greek friends to exchange views with as we sat around the pool, or walked in the landscaped gardens of the hotel grounds.

But on looking back, it was the hotel staff, the beachboys, waiters and management with their traditional hospitality and guiding our every way that convinced me that as "xeni" (foreigners) we were truly receiving "xenia" (hospitality)—for in the Greek language the two words are synonymous.

We urge you—discover Greece or rediscover Greece as I did, for there, bathed in history and the glow of the famed Attica sun, I found the vacation land of my dreams.



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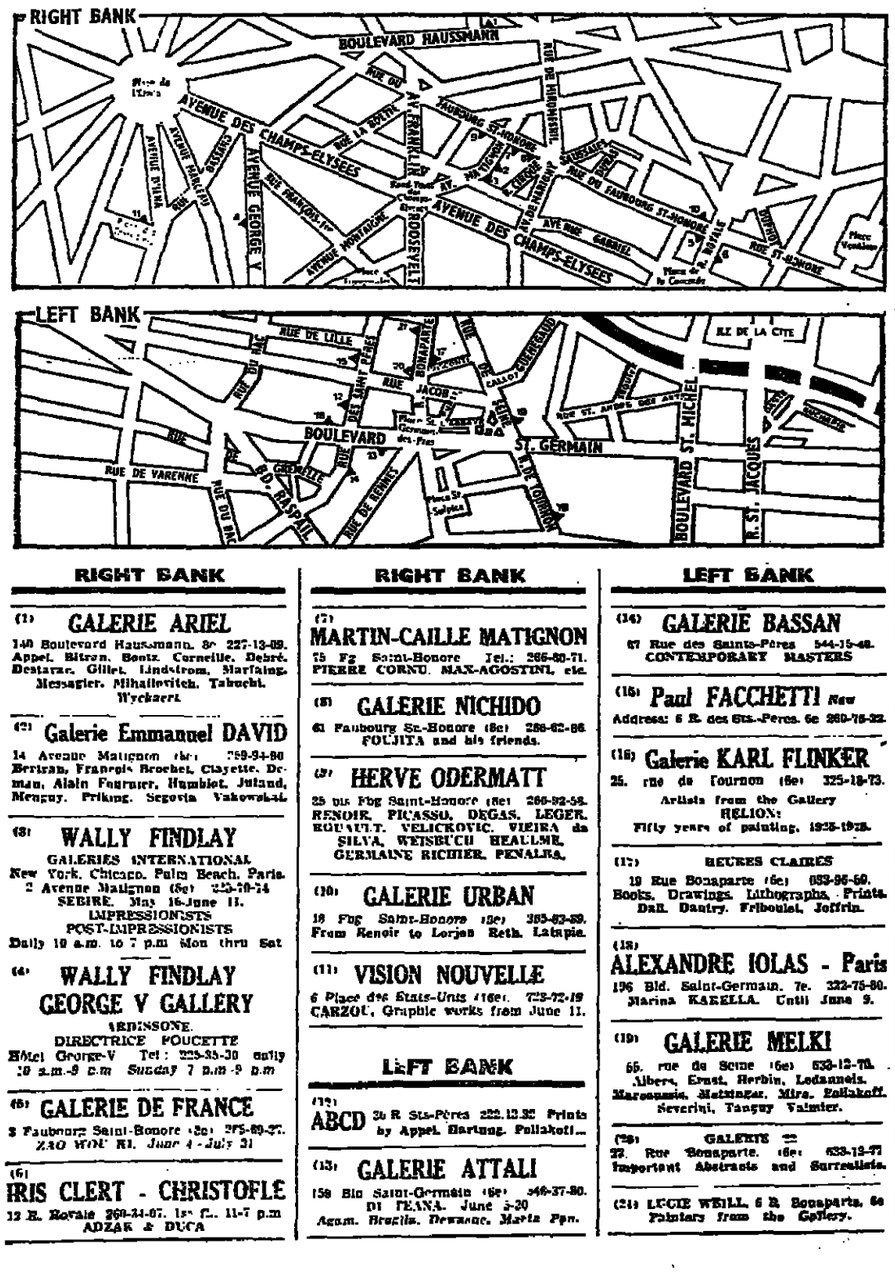
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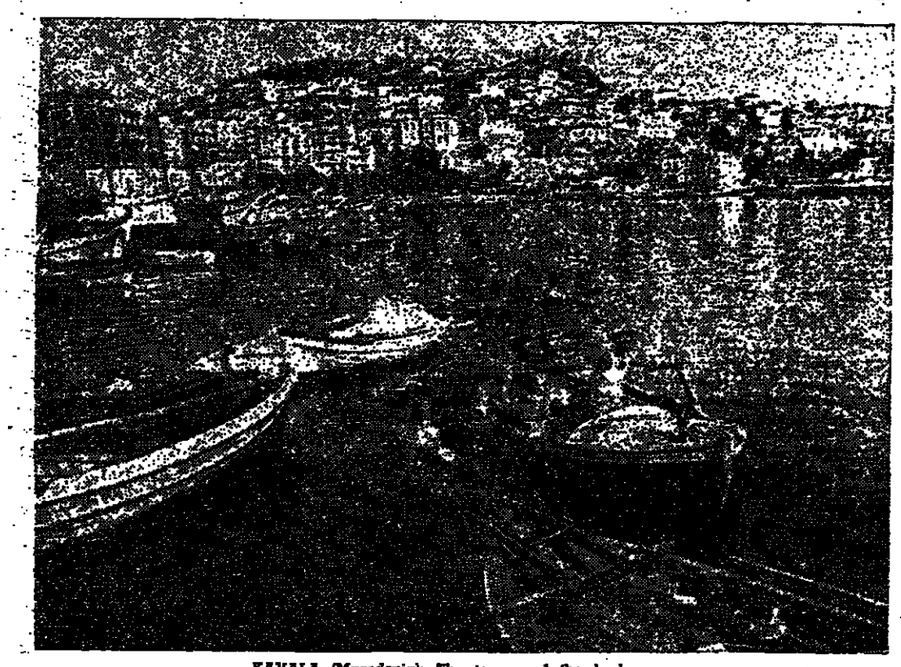
GREECE...

ETERNAL GREECE... A LAND FOR ALL SEASONS

Greece, as you will find, a land of contrasts: golden sunshine on translucent emerald seas, white snow peaks on verdant Olympic mountains, myriads of islands, temples of ancient gods, jewel-like Byzantine churches, mountain and fishing villages intermingling with cosmopolitan cities, modern air-conditioned resort hotels, superhighways, busy harbors and jet airports. The old and the new are inseparable, and because of these contrasts endless generations have alike. Radiating out of Athens to the north are the Sporades, the specially green islands of Skiathos, and Scopelos with their dazzling white houses built tightly together and their terraces brimming over with flowers. And Evia (Euboea), an island of mountains and beaches, second only in size to Crete. It is easily accessible by car where it is linked to the mainland by a drawbridge. Halkis, the main town, was a powerful city-state and its past is abundantly evident in temple so advanced in 2000 B.C. that it was immortalized by ancient Greeks in their legends of King Minos, flourished, which is a source of wonder to visitors today. It is an island where the sun shines the year round.

The Ionian islands to the west with their spirit of the Renaissance merged with the Byzantine tradition and produced a slightly different culture than those of the east. Zakynthos is an island of song and anyone with a fine voice is always welcome. Ithaca is the island haute couture and gold jewelry. Bargain hunters must not miss the bazaar, the "Flea Market" in Monastiraki, where at night, in the winding streets of Plaka above, tourists and Greeks abound as they seek their favorite taverns and bouzoukia. From Athens one is able to make day trips to Delphi to consult the oracle, travel east along the Apollo Coast with its miles of beaches on the sea or sail to the south for a tantalizing introduction to the enchantment of the islands of the Saronic Gulf. But Athens is not Greece. By chartering a yacht, taking a cruise boat or renting a car, one should visit northern Greece that has a fascination of its own. The Halkidiki Peninsula and its three great pincer-shaped promontories, jutting far out into the Aegean, form the most beautiful mountain and beach regions in Greece ... and have the newest and most up-to-date tourist facilities. Their miles and miles of golden beaches are covered by sand, not people ... It was from here that Alexander the Great set out to civilize the world. And it is here on the finger-like shores of Kassandra, Sithonia and Mt. Athos that you can spend an enchanting vacation, where the unique Monasterial Community of Mount Athos and their rare treasures and religious relics have been admired for centuries, along with the landscape that is reported to be the most beautiful in the world.

Thessaloniki offers holiday-makers Roman monuments, medieval castles, Byzantine churches and miles of beaches with water-side cafés, night clubs and restaurants. Apart from its monuments of the past, Thessaloniki (Salonica) is developing a well-planned modern city, with its University and the International Trade Fair grounds which host the Annual Trade Fair in September. The southernmost part of the mainland, the Peloponnese, is a region of towering mountain ranges, almost entirely surrounded by the sea and steeped in history and legend. Ancient Corinth, Olympia, the birthplace of the Olympic Games, Sparta, glittering Byzantine Mystra, Ancient Tiryns and Mycenae are there for the asking. **Come to Greece, bask and swim in the warmth of the golden sun and crystal clear sea ... Come to Greece, its ports and borders await you.**



KAVALA (Macedonia): The town and the harbor.

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Greece is blessed with 426 jewel-like islands scatred on the Aegean and nian Seas with a diversity character, warmed by the n of the Orient in the east nd fanned by the gentle inds of Europe in the west. hose closest to Athens in e Saronic Gulf to the uth, Aegina, Poros, Hydra nd Septsai, are easily acssible by ferry or charterd yacht and are popular ith Greek and foreigner ples, medieval castles, and Byzantine churches that are sprinkled everywhere. Far to the east, in a corner of the Aegean Sea, are the islands of Mytilini (Lesvos), Samos, Chios, serene and green basking in the sun. Here, in Samos, Aristarchos expounded his theory in the 3rd century B.C. that the center of the universe was the sun and not the earth. Moving west, the Cyclades encircle the sacred island of Delos and birthplace of Apollo and Artemis, and Mykonos, the island of windmills, plays host to international personalities. The famous Venus of Milos was found in this group on one of these islands, Milos, and the spectacular island of Thira or Santorini, the volcanic island, where an entire Minoan city has been discovered. Further south are the Dodecanese islands where hundreds of tourists arrive daily by ship or air to vacation on Rhodes' sandy beaches under smiling blue skies. On Patmos, Christ's disciple St. John wrote the Apocalypse and one can visit the cave where he lived. Calymnos is less formal and visitors are fascinated by the sponge divers as they set out in their caiques. It is to Kos that the medical profession makes its pilgrimage as this island gave birth to Hippocrates. Crete, the island of King Minos, lies between Africa and Europe guarding the mainland of Greece. It is here that Knossos, a cul- of Ulysses (Odysseus), and when one visits here and enjoys the deserted sandy beaches and the greenish blue sea full of fish, it is easy to understand why he put up with so many hardships to return. Corfu (Kerkyra), the northernmost of the Ionian islands, is the enchanted isle of Shakespeare's "Tempest."

The mainland of Greece is divided into three parts: Northern Greece, Central Greece and the Peloponnese. However, arriving by sea or air, your first view of Greece is the crowded busy port city of Piraeus, made famous in the film "Never on Sunday," and the two elevations that dominate Athens, the Acropolis, that rises 512 feet above the city, and Mt. Lycabettus, 909 feet high with its whitewashed chapel of St. George on its pinnacle. Thanks to the warm and dry climate, most entertainment takes place outdoors. Music, dancing and theaters are located at open-air sites, both ancient and modern, with the Athens Festival taking place from June to September at the ancient theatre of Herod Atticus below the Acropolis. Besides the many famous museums, you will want to shop in the elegant boutiques, famous for their

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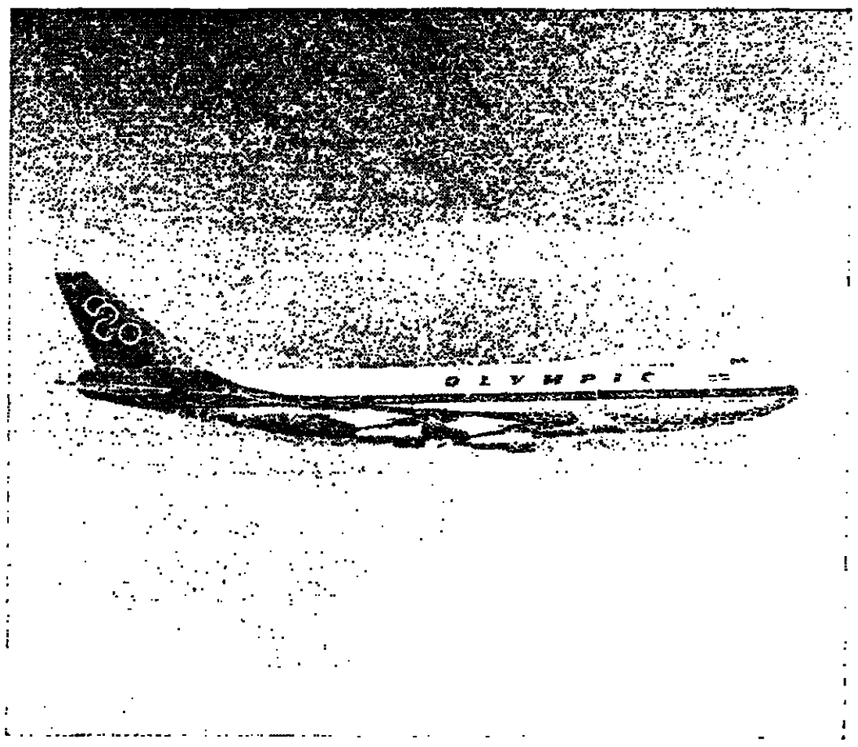
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As other Airlines cut back, Olympic expands spurred by new Government involvement



ATHENS—With the transfer of ownership of Olympic Airways to the Greek government, the once fast-growing airline shows promise of still more dynamic expansion.

In the eighteen years that Olympic was owned by the late shipping tycoon, Aristotle Onassis, the airline grew from a small operation, a dozen or so DC-3's, into a modern fleet of thirty aircraft, including the latest Boeing 747-200B's, linking Greece with the five continents.

But it also began losing money, and shortly before his death Mr. Onassis decided to abandon the operation. There was even talk of another foreign airline taking over. Then the Greek government stepped in and acquired full ownership.

Military considerations, of course, played some part in the government's decision. In case of war, the airline would become a sort of auxiliary branch of the air force.

But more important and more immediate was the impact Olympic has on Greek tourism. Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis and his government have made the airline's operation a top-priority task, and



unlike Mr. Onassis, they are willing to run Olympic at a loss if need be.

The new political situation in Greece will also affect Olympic's future. Under the present democratic government Greece has established a number of new diplomatic and commercial ties, especially with the Arab states and with Western Europe. Some of the proposed new routes will reflect these changes. Air links to Beirut and Bengazi are being considered, as well as to Toronto. (Olympic already flies to Montreal and Chicago).

But the main emphasis at the moment is on tourism. All sorts of new incentives are being offered to encourage foreigners to come to Greece.

In cooperation with various tour operators in places like Sydney and Johannesburg, Olympic's tours departments have arranged moderately priced tours which, in the short time since their inception, have been very well received.

From the U.S.A., passengers can book tours at only $15 per day including first-class hotel accommodations and sightseeing trips. And a tour operating company in foggy London Town offers a wide selection of tours to Greece called "Allsun Holidays".

During the high season new direct flights will be scheduled to Corfu from Paris, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Munich and Frankfurt, as well as to Frankfurt from Kos, Rhodes and Heraklion.

In fact, Olympic's domestic service is one of the best buys a tourist can find. In a country as small as Greece, the airline serves 30 destinations, more than half of them islands.

In addition, a subsidiary —Olympic Aviation— has a wide range of charter and rental aircraft that make even the most remote parts of the country easily accessible to businessmen and tourists.

And Olympic has six international airports in Greece—Athens, Thessaloniki, Corfu, Rhodes, Heraklion and Kos—from which it flies scheduled routes to places as distant and diverse as New York, Nairobi, Singapore and Sydney.

That is as it stands today. With the backing of a determined government, Olympic promises to become one of the most dynamic and most important of the major airlines of the world.

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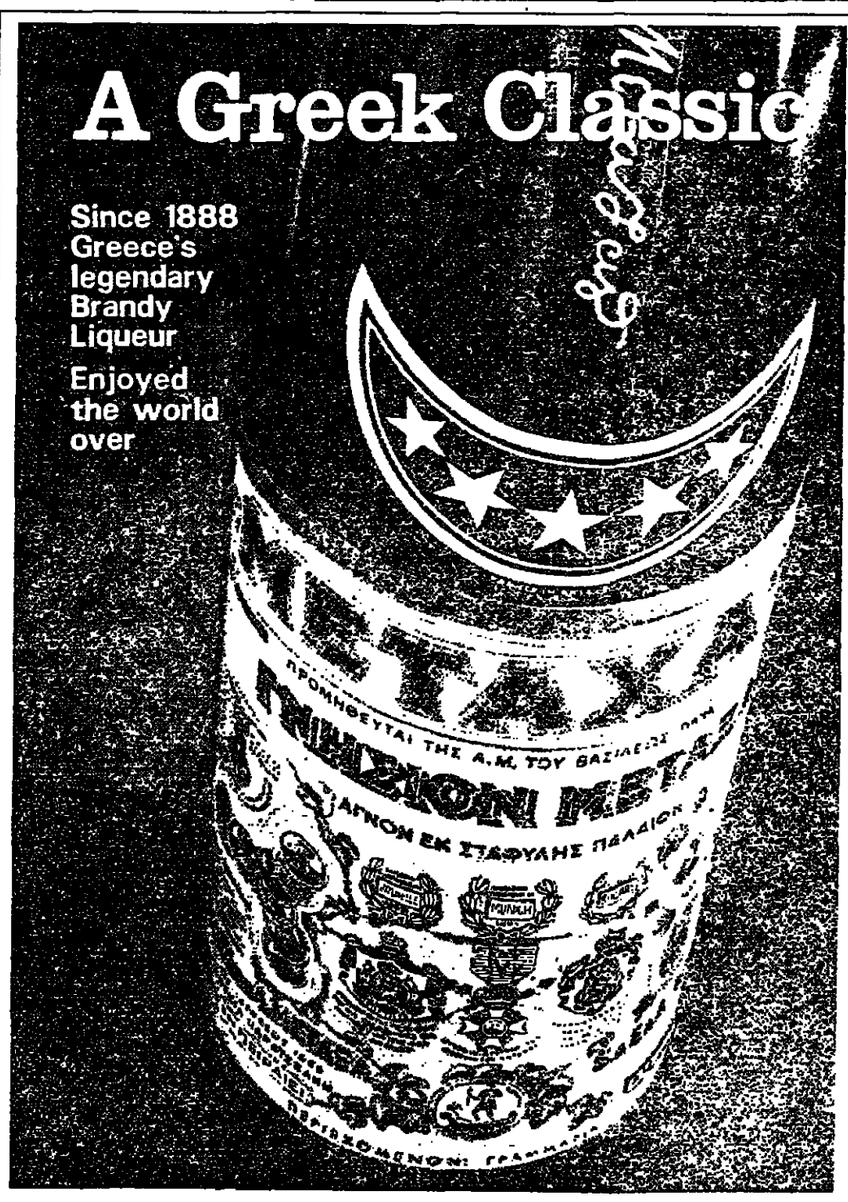
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PARIS FILMS

French Tackle Insanity Again

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 3 (IHT).—With "Ce Cher Victor" (at the Concorde-Pathé and the Montparnasse) and "Aloise" (at the Marbeuf and the Studio Git-Le-Coeur) the French cinema again tackles the subject of insanity. Since the failure in 1964 of Philippe de Broca's "Le Roi de Coeur," with Alan Bates as a jolly lunatic-at-large, most directors have been devoting themselves to comedies about petty bourgeois half-wits.

"Ce Cher Victor" is a tragicomic treatment of paranoia. Two old codgers live together in constant dispute. The first—a cantankerous widower — grows increasingly domineering. To inflate his own ego, his companion sows seeds of doubt about the deceased wife's fidelity. A blowsy neighbor—a *passé singer ruffled by the* widower's rude remarks about her faded art—lends a hand in the diabolic scheme.

The same premise with exactly the same revenge motive was aired by Gustav Wied in "Autumn Fires" and Arthur Schnitzler in "Last Masks." For the ironic resignation tone of those *playlets, a mean-minded humor is* substituted, and the conflict terminates in sordid disaster. Jacques Dufilho, a proficient comedian, does his customary number as a ridiculous, effusive eccentric, but wrings no pathos from his part. Bernard Blier is his cunning, destructive comrade, a most distasteful figure. Alida Valli is the singer who, though she has lost her voice, insists on singing the march from "Aida" at tacky musical soirées. More than anything else "Ce Cher Victor" resembles a *comédie rosse* of the early Théâtre Libre.

• • •

"Aloise" is a solemn-faced study of madness, relating with almost textbook precision the history of a maniac-depressive. Directed by Liliane de Kermadec, *it is honest, sincere and pro*gresses logically, but it is oppressively monotonous. The patient-heroine is hypersensitive and gifted as a painter and a poet. When war is declared in 1914, she breaks down, spending the rest of her life in a clinic. Most of the film takes place in the asylum. The staging is as exacting as a medical report, but it lacks sufficient dramatization. The scenes seem to be taking *place behind glass. Delphine Seyrig* is the heroine of the colorless script.

• • •

"Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore" (at the Paramount-Odéon and the Paramount-Elysées in English), an unhonored entry in *the recent Cannes Festival, is a* lively comedy-drama. A courageous mother and her 12-year-old son travel around the Southwest. She takes jobs, sometimes as a honky-tonk singer and sometimes as a waitress. Ellen Burstyn got the 1975 Oscar as the year's best actress for her performance in this film. The dialogue is so rough-spoken that it might have been written by Lenny Bruce.

• • •

The Japanese are now manufacturing disaster epics. The first *of these to reach France is* "La Submersion du Japon" (in French at the Marivaux and the George V). In size and in volume, it equals the Hollywood products. It is a feast for film-goers who relish gigantic spectacular catastrophes.



From left, Jacques Dufilho, Bernard Blier, Alida Valli in "Ce Cher Victor."

E. Germans Discover Ancient Burial Site

BERLIN, June 3 (Reuters).—East German archaeologists have discovered what they believe is a 4,500-year-old burial ground in the Havel River area near East Berlin, the East German news agency ADN reported today.

Excavations near the village of Buchow-Karpzow have revealed a mortuary with a collective grave measuring two-and-a-half by four and a-half meters. It contained flint blades and arrowheads, fragments of vessels and more than 100 pierced dog and stag teeth, probably used for necklaces, the agency said.

Many Middle-Class Americans Opting for No-Work Ethic

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES (NYT).—Mark Landsberg, a 37-year-old Southern Californian with two college degrees, has not had a job since he left the Peace Corps nine years ago and he is not looking for one.

"I don't believe in work; I believe in the no-work ethic," says Landsberg, who, for six years, has been living on federal education grants under the GI Bill of Rights—even though his college attendance has been sporadic.

Carol Lisi is a single, 32-year-old Philadelphian who lost her part-time job in December. She never had a full-time job and is not looking for one now. "I don't particularly like the idea of working," she said. "I never really have, although if you're doing something of social worth, I guess that would be different."

Charles Erger, a 33-year-old certified public accountant who lives in Farmington, Mich., a suburb of Detroit, lost his job in March and is in no hurry to go back to work.

"There's more to life than just working, and more to working than just working for some company," he says.

Just how many other Americans hold similar views is impossible to measure. But, at a time when the United States is experiencing its highest rate of unemployment in more than 25 years, it is apparent from recent interviews around the country that there are many middle-class *Americans who are not working* because they choose not to. And there are many who are being very choosy in accepting a job before surrendering their unemployment status.

The recession, by making jobs harder to get, has made being out of work more socially acceptable. And, by stimulating government action to extend unemployment benefits, it has made survival easier.

Labor analysts say that, despite America's famous puritan work ethic, individuals who duck work have probably been part of the American scene since its beginnings. But, nowadays, they say, it is easier than ever before to survive without a job because of extended unemployment benefits, food stamps, welfare payments and other sources of help, such as the GI Bill education benefits.

Although recipients of unemployment *benefits must* periodically affirm that they have been looking for work, unemployment statistics suggest that some may not be looking very hard.

In New York State, for example, during one recent week there were 700,000 persons drawing unemployment benefits, and of these, 12,234 were receiving their benefit checks in Florida; 7,933 in Puerto Rico, and 5,457 in California. Of the 187,000 people receiving unemployment benefits in Florida during mid-May, 32,000 were being paid by states other than Florida.

Several men questioned in Southern California said that they routinely signed up for Veterans Administration benefits at the beginning of the college year and continued to receive monthly checks even after dropping most of their classes, or attending classes only rarely.

1.1 Million

A Labor Department analysis of the U. S. job market for the first three months of this year indicated that there were almost *1.1 million Americans who had* dropped out of the job market. They had stopped looking for work because they felt they could not find it. Some analysts believe that some of the people in this so-called "discouraged worker" category were not job hunters because they did not want to work, and suggest that an unknown number of the 8.2 million people officially classed as unemployed also fall into this category. At the same time, they say there is no indication that such people could find jobs in the current tight economy if they decided to look.

The nonworkers who were interviewed recently said that they had elected not to work for a number of reasons—a dissatisfaction with the "rat race" of 9-to-5 life; disinterest in available jobs some of which they considered menial or unchallenging; and among others, the fact that they could live fairly comfortably, if frugally, on their government benefits.

A 1974 graduate of an Ivy League college, unemployed since his graduation a year ago, who had turned down numerous opportunities for low-level jobs such as retail clerk or gasoline station attendant, said he had not spent four years in college to pump gas.

David Block of Phoenix, Ariz., who is 32, last worked full-time in 1971. He survives on an unpredictable income from periodic part-time jobs and small gifts from his parents.

"I decided a long time ago, in college, that I wouldn't work at *something with an exchange* value for the future," he said. "Unless the work has some real meaning in the present for me, I just don't want to do it. And since I don't know of any work that has real meaning in the present, this is enjoyable. I don't like to work. After being trapped in school all those years, being trapped in a job was more than I could take."

Whooping Crane Bred and Born In Captivity at U.S. Center

WASHINGTON, June 3 (WP).—A whooping crane named Dawn, the first bred and hatched in captivity, was born last week amid excitement at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Maryland.

The six-inch, golden-brown bird, which weighed 4.6 ounces at birth, brought the number of whooping cranes in the world up to 74.

The birds, which are about *five feet tall at maturity*, have been on the verge of extinction since the 1930s, when they were shot and chased off their native nesting grounds by Midwestern farmers in the United States.

Now scientists at the research center hope that they will be able to breed a new flock of whooping cranes and make sure that the species survives.

Dawn itself—no one is sure yet whether the newly hatched crane is male or female—is living in an air-conditioned pen. Its food is a mixture of soy and cornmeal, fish and bone meal, plus about 40 other ingredients prepared by a nutritionist.

Dawn shares its pen with five young turkeys, born a few days earlier. Zoologist Cameron Kepler said that the turkeys are there to show the whooping crane how to eat, keep it company and prevent it from becoming too attached to people.

"If the other birds weren't there," the zoologist said, "it would probably be imprinted on human beings and tend to assume that you are its parents. That can be a very serious problem later on in life when a bird tends to choose a human being *for a mate* and won't have anything to do with other birds."

Including Dawn, the Patuxent Center now has 23 whooping cranes. The others were taken there as eggs from the nests of wild birds in Canada's Northwest Territories. The wild flock now has only 49 birds. In addition to those at Patuxent, there are only three others in captivity in American zoos.

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Tender documents will not be issued before July 1st, 1975, on which date tender documents will be issued to all manufacturers who have submitted an application accompanied by the appropriate deposit.
Completed tender documents must be returned to the Director General of Land Transport and Inland Waterways to arrive not later than 10 a.m. local time on September 1st, 1975. A duplicate set of tender documents must be returned to the Crown Agents to arrive not later than 1 p.m. British time on September 1st, 1975.

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MUSIC

A Sober 'Onegin' for Florence

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, June 3 (IHT).—For its second and last opera production this season, the Maggio Musicale is presenting Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin." It is odd that this masterpiece has taken *almost a century to arrive in Flo*rence because the Maggio, in the past, has offered handsome stagings of other Tchaikovsky operas, notably "The Queen of Spades" and "Mazeppa." This "Onegin" is also handsome, conducted by Jerzy Semkow, directed by Gian Carlo Menotti and designed by Pierluigi Samaritani.

Semkow's view of the opera is coherent and generally sober; the romanticism never becomes lush. Still, the orchestra was allowed to enjoy the great swelling climaxes punctuating the drama and to relish the beguiling dance scenes. The conductor drew good playing from the Fiorentines, especially the *all-important winds.*

Samaritani wisely placed the story in Tchaikovsky's day, not Pushkin's. The tale of expressed, rejected, suppressed passions was given a suitable, hothouse frame. The Larina country estate was autumnal: falling leaves accompanied the explanation scene between Tatiana and *Onegin*, and mists were the background for the death of Lensky. Prince Gremin's St. Petersburg palace was sumptuous and stately. Within this frame, Menotti invented natural, uncluttered movements, handling the chorus with particular taste.

The part of Tatiana requires a superb singer and a consummate actress, who must be a high-spirited romantic young girl at the opera's beginning and a self-controlled *noblewoman at the end.* Mariana Nicolescu is not yet in a position to fulfill all these requirements, but she is a good-looking young woman and a graceful singer. She performed the crucial letter scene with admirable accuracy and some passion, though the emotional *chiaroscuro was only hinted at.* She was better in the final renunciation duet with Onegin. In short, an attractive and promising artist.

In the title role, Angelo Romero was disappointing. He first attracted international attention as Lescaut in the Visconti-Schippers production of Puccini's opera in Spoleto two years ago. He also was a good Posa in a "Don Carlos" in Rome. Somehow, the bourgeois dress of Onegin seemed ill-fitting. His acting was unconvincing, and he has developed an unfortunate tendency to croon. A pity, because the basic vocal stuff is first-rate. What one wanted was more straight, clean singing. This kind of clarity marked the Lensky of Veriar Luchetti, a generous, honest performance of a role that (until some Luchetti has attempted recently) lies perfectly within a singer's scope.

The smaller roles were strongly cast. Carlo Zardo deserves singling out for his majestic Gremin.

The immediate future of the endangered Maggio seems secure. *Some funds have arrived; orches*tra, chorus and staff have been paid and a new law, governing Italian musical activities, is in the making.

U.S. Orchestra Shows London Merits of Being 'Second-Rate'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, June 3 (IHT).—One of the pleasures of listening to a good professional orchestra of the second rank is an awareness of an orchestra's component parts, and of the constituent structural elements of the music it plays.

The great virtuoso American orchestras—Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, New York and Philadelphia—are so marvelously blended, sumptuous in sound, as to seem somehow homogenized, the individual choirs and instruments sacrificing their separate identities to the whole, and the music they play under virtuoso conductors of all seems to emanate from a single collective voice.

This is, of course, precisely what most conductors aim at, and it is an admirable objective. But that there may be something to be said for slightly less perfection was demonstrated at Royal Festival Hall last night, where the Utah Symphony Orchestra was winding up an English tour that had previously taken them to Newcastle Upon-Tyne, Middlesbrough, Huddersfield, Hemel Hempstead and Portsmouth, a nicely chosen itinerary for a regional orchestra.

If Aaron Copland's "Billy the Kid" suite and Vaughan Williams' Eighth Symphony, as conducted by Maurice Abravanel, who has been with the Utah orchestra for nearly 30 years, lacked the grace and panache they would have had from greater orchestras, they was still much to enjoy in expertly managed detail often lost in more cohesive, more polished, more buoyantly paced performances.

The same was true of their playing of Brahms's Symphony No. 1 in C minor, taken at a deliberate pace which made it sound more ruggedly German, even more ruggedly Brahmsian, than it often is as played by larger, more virtuosic orchestras.

There were times when one wondered whether solid or stolid was the more appropriate adjective, but there was always much to admire, not least the fact that this was the work of a truly regional orchestra, of whose 85 members 52 were born in Utah and all but a third, mostly in the strings, are women.

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حذر! من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1975

U.K.'s Money Reserves Dip 10% in Month

Decline Is the First Since Last December

LONDON, June 3 (AP-DJ).—Britain's monetary reserves fell $541 million during May, a decline of almost 10 per cent, the Treasury said today.

The fall would have been larger but for an intake of $72 million resulting from foreign borrowing by state agencies.

At the end of May, the reserves totaled $6.491 billion.

It was the first monthly decline in the reserves since December, when they plunged $1.04 billion. The sharp December fall resulted from heavy intervention to support sterling, which was shaken that month by the disclosure that Saudi Arabia had decided to take a greater share of its oil payments in dollars rather than sterling.

As in previous months, the Treasury noted today that changes in the reserves can result from a variety of transactions and therefore are not to be taken as a guide to the extent of Bank of England intervention in the foreign exchange markets.

However, the May figures were regarded in some quarters as confirmation of speculation that the bank intervened heavily on some days in May to prevent sterling from falling too far. During the month, sterling lost 5 per cent on the foreign exchange market, ending at $2.313 compared to $2.347 in early May.

The $72-million intake from foreign borrowing involved two loans from the European Coal and Steel Community, one to the National Coal Board totaling $46 million and one to British Steel Corp. totaling $26 million.

Canada's Reserves Down

OTTAWA, June 3 (AP-DJ).—Canada's gold and foreign exchange reserves in May dropped 136.6 million (U.S.) from the previous month to $5.40 billion, the Finance Department said today.

Holdings of U.S. dollars declined to $3.22 billion while holdings in other currencies declined to the equivalent of $16.6 million from $16.8 million.

Gold holdings increased to $357.9 million from $953.8 million and special drawing rights increased to $591.5 million from $588.4 million.

Dollar Drops In Europe

LONDON, June 3 (AP-DJ).—A very strong French franc tended to pull most Continental currencies up against the dollar in foreign exchange markets today.

However, sterling remained little changed at $2.3205 despite disclosure that Britain's reserves fell sharply in May.

The dollar slumped to around 4 francs from 4.03, reportedly because of conversion of funds borrowed abroad by French state agencies. One dealer commented that the franc's strength may not be without political significance because negotiations on international monetary reform are scheduled to take place in Paris next week. A feeble dollar would not help the U.S. bargaining position, the dealer said.

The U.S. announcement last Friday of a gold auction was also seen by some European observers as possibly being related to the monetary talks. Any move that would drive gold prices down would presumably discomfit French authorities, who value gold at $170.40 an ounce.

In the London and Zurich bullion markets, today, gold rebounded to $165.25 per ounce bid from $162 yesterday.

The dollar fell to 2.337 deutsche marks from 2.344 and to 2.481 Swiss francs from 2.50.

Machinery Orders Fall Sharply, Japanese Say

TOKYO, June 3 (AP-DJ).—Orders for Japanese machinery, both from domestic and foreign customers, fell sharply in April, the Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers said today.

Domestic orders totaled 250 billion yen ($859 million) in April, down 18 per cent from a year earlier. The decline was attributed to sluggish capital spending as a result of overcapacity in most sectors of industry.

Fed Bares Intervention On Currency Markets

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP-DJ).—Central bankers in Europe and the United States intervened on foreign exchange markets for a total of about $7 billion in the period February to April in efforts to maintain orderly market conditions.

Reporting this yesterday, Scott Pardee, vice-president of the New York Federal Reserve, said that the $7 billion may well have been the biggest three-month intervention total since the start of floating rates in early 1973.

Gross intervention by central banks from March 1973 to April 1975 totaled about $65 billion.

Mr. Pardee told the quarterly Fed press conference on foreign exchange operations.

The Fed itself sold in the three months ended April 30 a total of $793.2 million in deutsche marks, Swiss francs, Belgian francs and Dutch guilders—more than it had sold in foreign exchange market intervention in these currencies in the preceding six months.

Fed More Forceful

Alan Holmes, another New York Fed executive vice-president, said the Fed has been intervening more forcefully in the February-to-April period. He and Mr. Pardee explained this meant intervention with larger sums than a year earlier and more aggressive moves, however large or small they might be.

Mr. Pardee said the more forceful intervention was not intended to hold the dollar to any particular level, but was an attempt to prevent disorderly conditions.

Mr. Holmes said he believes the dollar is undervalued and he has found this sentiment shared by central and commercial bankers around Europe.

Of the Fed's $793.2-million February-to-April total of foreign exchange sales, the equivalent of $594.7 million was in DM, and the equivalent of $132.8 million was in Swiss francs.

Dutch guilders valued at $49 million and Belgian francs valued at $16.7 million were sold by the Fed.

The Fed said a strengthening of the dollar during late March and April enabled it to repay some of the debt it had incurred in foreign exchange operations.

Total Debt Cited

The Fed said that as of April 30, its outstanding swap debt with other central banks totaled $1.889 billion, but that of this amount, $1.233 billion resulted from operations in foreign markets prior to August 1971.

The swap network is a system of immediately available, short-term reciprocal credit lines linking the Fed, the Bank for International Settlements and 14 central banks.

Mr. Pardee, commenting on the prospects for U.S. trade, noted that many forecasters have predicted a surge in U.S. imports once the nation's economy improves. But he pointed out that many forecasts also see a slow recovery in the United States and other countries. Such a slow recovery, he said, might dampen a quick boost in demand for imports.

In addition, Mr. Pardee contended that the U.S. competitive position has improved, and said: "I wouldn't be surprised to see a trade surplus for the year."

W. Germany's Arab Market Rises by 89%

BONN, June 3 (Reuters).—West Germany boosted its exports to Arab countries by 89 per cent in the first three months of this year while its imports from them, more than 90 per cent of which consist of crude oil, fell 25 per cent, the Economics Ministry said today.

Sales to the Arab world accounted for 4.8 per cent of total German exports in the first quarter of this year, when they amounted to 2.54 billion deutsche marks. This compared with sales to the Arabs worth 1.34 billion DM —2.5 per cent of the total—in the 1974 period.

But a drop in imports from 4.315 billion DM in the first three months of 1974 to 3.25 billion DM this year meant that purchases from Arab countries had gone down from 10.4 per cent of total German imports last year to only 7.7 per cent in the first three months of 1975.

The biggest jump in German exports was recorded in Iraq, where they rose 811 per cent.

Apel Eyes New Measures

BONN, June 3 (AP-DJ).—Finance Minister Hans Apel plans to introduce new measures to stimulate West Germany's economy if pump-priming moves already undertaken do not spark an upswing.

He also announced, in an interview published today with the magazine Stern, that, once unemployment drops and the economy pulls out of its slump, he will propose tax increases to reduce the budget gap. In the wake of anti-recession spending by the government, the federal deficit is expected to reach 30 billion DM.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AMC May Use Audi Engine

American Motors Corp. hopes to offer in its 1976 subcompact Gremlin a four-cylinder engine made by Audi, a subsidiary of Volkswagen. Spokesmen for both concede that the two firms have been negotiating but deny that any deal has been made final. AMC sources say the engine would not be available at the start of the 1976 model year in September, but add that the company tentatively plans to offer it midway through the model run. Industry sources say the Audi power plant would give AMC better economy in the Gremlin than it is now able to achieve with a 232-cubic-inch, six-cylinder engine or a 258-cubic-inch, eight-cylinder engine. The four-cylinder Audi engine contains 114 cubic inches (1.9 liters). Auto engineers note there would be problems for AMC to solve since the engine has metric dimensions and special fittings would be needed. However, this has been done before. When Ford introduced its subcompact Pinto in 1970, it used as the power plant a 122-inch (2-liter) four-cylinder engine from West Germany and a 97-inch (1.6-liter) engine from Britain. According to Automotive News, a trade publication, VW "will build the engines in an Audi-NSU plant for one year and then move the engine line to the United States."

Bell & Howell Sues Polaroid

Bell & Howell has filed suit in Chicago against Polaroid Corp., seeking more than $20 million. The complaint alleges that Polaroid failed to pay bills, meet other obligations and breached written agreements, all related to Bell & Howell's design and development of equipment for a Polaroid instant motion picture system. Bell & Howell chairman Donald Frey says the company agreed to design and develop the equipment at actual cost without profit based on Polaroid's representation that Bell & Howell's profits would come from a manufacturing agreement to be negotiated in good faith by both companies. Mr. Frey anticipates Polaroid will file a "substantial counter-claim" contending that a manufacturing agreement existed between the two companies or that Bell & Howell failed to negotiate such an agreement in good faith. Mr. Frey says that Polaroid, instead of negotiating in good faith, has sought a foreign manufacturing source using Bell & Howell's design.

U.S. Soda Makers Switch to Plastic

Coca-Cola Co. plans to begin using a lightweight 32-ounce plastic bottle—25 per cent lighter than glass bottles—to market its beverage. The new bottle, which features acrylonitrile polymer, is made by Monsanto Co. Pepsi-Cola Co., which has also been test-marketing plastic bottles, thinks it has a better product. Pepsi, a unit of Pepsico Inc., plans to introduce its polyester plastic bottles, made under a joint venture with Du Pont Co., early in 1976. Analysts and industry leaders hope that consumers will be more favorably disposed to plastic bottles because they are lighter and do not break as easily as glass bottles, which can be dangerous when smashed. Financial analysts believe the lighter-weight bottles could result in savings on distribution costs and spur volume over the long term. Pepsi claims that commercial polyester bottles are designed to withstand drops of over ten feet, and require less total energy to produce than comparable acrylonitrile bottles or even glass bottles.

If Upturn Takes Place Slowly

U.S. Recovery Seen Setback for Stocks

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP-DJ).—Paradoxical as it may seem, some stock market analysts fear that spreading hopes that the U.S. recession has begun to end may be setting up the market for a disappointment.

Wall Street analysts note that the prospect of an unexpectedly slow and laborious recovery is gaining adherents, and they see this sluggishness as an obstacle to continuation of the stock market's advance. More specifically, it would cause problems for basic industries—steel, paper, chemical, and aluminum and other nonferrous-metal companies.

These stocks have been prominent leaders of the market's sharp advance from its December lows. Their weakness, if it comes, could act as a drag on the rest of the market for a time, analysts believe.

These are last year's "shortage" industries, but last year's shortages have turned into gluts. Nevertheless, despite tumbling demand and higher and higher levels of unused capacity, these industries have maintained an almost cartel-like hold on their product prices.

"Utterly remarkable," says one analyst referring to their success. Their following in the stock market, in fact, has stemmed largely from this pricing success. The accepted theory: When the economic rebound arrives it will be strong, and these companies, having been unbending about prices, will be able to raise their output and return swiftly to greater profitability because they have maintained high profit margins.

Investors' broad acceptance of this outlook is evident from the market action of leading industry stocks. Measured from their December lows to their 1975 highs, set in recent weeks, for example, stock prices of U.S. Steel climbed 85 per cent and Bethlehem Steel 71 per cent.

In the paper industry, Union Camp was up 88 per cent, International Paper 73 per cent and Crown Zellerbach 90 per cent. In chemicals, Dow Chemical was up 85 per cent and Monsanto and Union Carbide nearly 90 per cent each, while among aluminum companies, Alcoa was up 94 per cent, Reynolds 82 per cent and Kaiser 176 per cent.

Comparably, the Dow Jones industrial average was up 48 per cent from its December low to its high so far this year of 858.73, set on May 14.

Test Is Coming

But this confidence in the basic industries' pricing power is approaching its severest test. Many of these industry sectors are glutted with inventories, even after the economy's sizable liquidation of inventories in the first quarter, and list prices in almost every industry are already being shaved.

Some analysts—but by no means all—believe that the pressures of inventory liquidation in coming quarters will be overwhelming and that prices will break dramatically. Some go further: Gary Shilling, economist at White Weld & Co., believes that even after the economy begins recovering later this year major materials producers will still be liquidating inventories, well into next year's second quarter.

If prices break and inventories do, indeed, take a long time to unwind, investor attitudes toward basic industry stocks may well be in for a shock. "We believe the imminent-rebound thesis entails significant risks for investors," says Herbert Moser of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith.

Mr. Moser, in a recent appraisal of trends in inventories, unit labor costs and disposable personal income, concludes that "the risk of a significant correction in (market) leadership is increasing . . for basic industry stocks as well as other areas of (stock-market) leadership."

Some Prices Fall

So far, actual price reductions in basic industries have been relatively small. Lead prices have been cut, a further cut is seen in copper, discounts and other concessions are shaving list prices on steel, and plastics-related chemicals and petrochemicals have eased.

Aluminum ingot is being held fairly well at 39 cents a pound by major producers, analysts say, but fairly large amounts of ingot, possibly from abroad as well as from users who over-hedged their purchases earlier, are being handled at the dealer level at 34 to 35 cents a pound.

Aluminum inventories, meanwhile, are estimated by analysts at nearly eight months of supply, compared with 4.2 months' supply normally carried. And analysis estimate net prices realized by paper mills have already dropped as much as 10 per cent.

French Factory Finds Democracy Works

TOURS, France (NYT).—While traditional authoritarian management styles are still largely prevalent in France, where there are wide class divisions between workers and those who own and run the factories, some companies have made strides in giving workers a greater sense of dignity and pride through "participative management."

One of those concerns is the Faiveley company, which makes automatic door-opening equipment and related items for railways.

Absenteeism at the plant is one-half the national average, and the turnover of employees is practically nil.

One worker, Martial Mace, a foreman, says: "We have our own way of resolving the problems because the decisions lie with us. It is not a hardship to come to work."

Under the reformist banner of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the government has served notice that it will introduce legislation later this year to enlarge industrial democracy, giving workers more rights and more control over their jobs.

While some attention has been paid in the United States to the revolt of the workers and "blue-collar blues," the interest in industrial democracy in France and Europe far surpasses that in the United States.

While American unions still concentrate on wages and other material issues, European unions have widened their perspectives to include the nature of work and the structure of authority in companies.

During the worker-student revolt in France in May-June, 1968, striking workers put up signs outside their factories bearing the single word "dignity." In Italy during the "hot autumn" of 1969, there were similar expressions of profound discontent.

In West Germany under the Mitbestimmung, or co-determination, formula, worker representatives sit with representatives of capital on supervisory boards of companies. A government report on the reform of business enterprises in France has proposed, against the general hostility of French management, a similar formula here.

Employees in Management

At Faiveley, one of several French companies that have gone well beyond what the government is thinking, workers are involved in top-level management through committees overlapping with the board of directors.

Employees are given full information about the company, including monthly results and forward plans. They work a "flex-time" schedule, keeping count of their hours themselves on written memos.

Faiveley, which has annual sales of $25 million a year, pays out as much to its workers as to its stockholders.

Roughly 70 per cent of the profits are retained by the company for expansion and improvement. Fifteen per cent goes to stockholders and 15 per cent to employees under a profit-sharing plan.

The company has two other plants in France besides one here in Tours and employs altogether 620 persons. A third of its product is exported.

"We have worked out our structures completely independently," says Jean-Paul Ballerin, the company's managing director. "Our profits have been good, but this was not the reason why we began the operation. The aim was to create a more satisfactory working life, and the profits are an indirect result."

Firm to Move Office Out of the Netherlands

BONN, June 3 (NYT).—Thyssen-Bornemisza, the West German-Dutch conglomerate, plans to move its headquarters out of the Netherlands to Monaco in fall.

Officials say the aim is to give the company's managers a neutral vantage point to develop an "international strategy" for the group's newly enlarged holdings. But there were indications that dissatisfaction with the attitude of the socialist-led Dutch government toward business also played a role.

N.Y. Prices End Mixed After Setback Warning

NEW YORK, June 3 (IHT).—Prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange today amid selling in some issues of basic industries, ending the strong gain of the previous two sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 0.47 points lower at 846.14 after moving uncertainly in both directions. However, advancing issues led decliners by about 880 to 550.

Volume totaled 26.56 million shares compared with 28.24 million yesterday.

Brokers related losses in some issues to the Wall Street Journal and AP-Dow Jones report that a slow economic recovery could make stocks of the basic industries vulnerable through slow inventory reductions and falling prices.

Brokers say the report outweighed some interest in expectations of a continuing decline in interest rates and indications of progress toward an enduring Mid-east peace following President Ford's visit to Europe.

Among basic industry stocks, U.S. Steel fell 1 1/4 to 58 1/8, Armco was 28, down 1 1/8, Inland Steel 27, off 5/8, Phelps Dodge 34 3/8, down 7/8, Inspiration Consolidated 30 3/8, off 1 3/8, Union Carbide 61 5/8, down 1 5/8, Dow Chemical 89 1/2, off 3/8, Allied Chemical 26 3/8, off 3/4, Alcoa 45 3/8, down 1/8 and Kaiser Aluminum 29, down 1 7/8.

G.D. Searle was the most active issue on the NYSE, closing at 21 7/8, unchanged. The issue sank 2 3/8 on heavy turnover yesterday.

Searle related the heavy selling to a report that a Federal Drug Administration committee will investigate the toxicity of its two biggest-volume pharmaceuticals, the antihypertensive drugs Aldactone and Aldactazide. Searle added that the review "will probably mean some labeling changes at a maximum."

Several electric utility stocks tacked on fractional gains, assisting the Dow Jones utility index to an advance of 1.66 points. President Ford reportedly will soon propose a new set of actions to aid the industry, including further tax relief.

Pillsbury climbed 2 3/8 to 67 3/8. The company and Weight Watchers International called off merger talks. On the over-the-counter market, Weight Watchers shed 5 3/8 points to 6 5/8 bid.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.11 at 89.61.

Most active for the second day in a row was McCulloch Oil, off 3/8 to 5 1/8, on volume of 116,500 shares.

Also active were Granite Mining Services, up 3/8 to 4 1/4; Syntex, off 1/8 to 43 5/8; Banister Continental, up 1/8 to 10 1/4, and Kaiser Industries, unchanged at 10 1/4.

C. Brewer closed at 20 3/4, off 3/4, on volume of 13,200 shares. IU International, which owns 54 per cent of Brewer's outstanding stock, announced earlier today that it does not plan to tender for any more Brewer stock.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.24 to 86.79.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures advanced over a broad front on the Board of Trade, marking a gain in concert for the first time in more than a week.

Soybeans gained 94 cents, wheat 6, corn 3 1/2 and oats 1 1/4. Soybean oil advanced about 50 points, or 1/2 cent a pound, and soybean meal rose by $1 a ton.

U.S. Firms Cut Outlays

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP-DJ).—The amount of money U.S. businesses are setting aside for new plant and equipment declined 9.4 per cent in the first quarter, according to a survey by the Conference Board.

The decline came on top of a 26-per-cent cutback the previous quarter.

It was the sharpest two-quarter setback in capital appropriations since the 1957-58 recession, the board said, based on its survey of the nation's 1,000 largest manufacturers.

First-quarter new plant and equipment appropriations totaled a seasonally-adjusted $10.95 billion, compared with $12.09 billion the previous quarter.

More than $1 billion in previously approved capital spending was cancelled for the second straight quarter, with the biggest cancellations a record $963 million in the petroleum industry, and a record $138 million in the auto industry.

But Conference Board economist Elliot Grossman voiced optimism for "a significant pickup in appropriations in 1976." He based the belief on a hoped-for pickup in corporate profits and also noted strong appropriations rises already under way in some key industries.

Among them, iron and steel appropriations rose 14.8 per cent according to the quarterly survey; paper was up 60.9 per cent and chemicals 12.9 per cent.

Overall, the board forecast that appropriations would fall 19.4 per cent in 1975, but would rise 10.6 per cent in 1976.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

June 3, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
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Zurich	164.25	165.25	+ 1.75
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Referring to the advertisement in this paper of 27th February, 1975, the undersigned announces that the original shares from 20% free distribution have been received.
As from June 2nd, 1975, one new CDR Casio Computer Co., cum cp. No. 5 and talon will be available at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, against delivery of 5 div. cps. No. 3 of CDR's Casio Computer Co. After June 30th the equivalent of the CDR's, which have been claimed by the holders of div. cp. No. 3, will be sold. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of said holders.
Further the undersigned announces that as from June 2nd, 1975, at Kas-Associatie N.V., div. cp. No. 4 of the CDR's Casio Computer Co. each repr. 100 orig. shs., will be payable with Dfls. 8.75 net (div. per record-date 3.20.75; gross Yen 12.50 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 187,50 = f 1.55 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (Yen 250 = Dfls. 2.06) will be deducted.
After 11.1.75 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls 3.24 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, May 28th, 1975.

ADVERTISEMENT

MAKITA ELECTRIC WORKS, Ltd.
(CDR's)

Referring to the advertisement in this paper of 27th January, 1975, the undersigned announces that the original shares from 10% free distribution have been received.
As from June 2nd, 1975, one new CDR Makita Electric Works Ltd. cum cp. No. 8 and talon will be available at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, against delivery of 10 div. cps. No. 6 of CDR's Makita Electric Works Ltd.
After June 30th, 1975, the equivalent of the CDR's, which have been claimed by the holders of div. cp. No. 6, will be sold. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of said holders.
Further the undersigned announces that as from June 2nd, 1975, at Kas-Associatie N.V., div. cp. No. 7 of the CDR's Makita Electric Works Ltd., each repr. 50 orig. shs. will be payable with Dfls. 1.75 net (div. per record-date 2.20.75; gross Yen 5 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 37.50 = Dfls. 0.21 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (Yen 50 = Dfls. 0.41) will be deducted.
After 10.1.75 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 1.63 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, May 23th, 1975.

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
an international bank with a wide range of activities specialising in Euro-currency Finance
Share, Loan Capital & Reserve U.S. $45.6 million
Loans U.S. $351.7 million
Total Assets U.S. $718.9 million
(Equivalent of £ Sterling as at 28th February 1975)
ajb
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
29-30 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3QA
Telephone: 01-623 5661. Telex: 883661
Jointly owned by
The Sanwa Bank Ltd The Mitsui Bank Ltd
The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd The Nomura Securities Co Ltd
(Shareholders' aggregate assets exceeding U.S. $80.000 million)

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 4½-82	102	103
Asahi 10¼-80	103¼	104¼
ASEA 8½-86	93¾	94¾
Ashland 8-87	91½	92¼
Aust.I.D. 10½-81	103½	104½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	90¾	91¾
BK Tokyo 7¼-76	100	101
BFCE 9-82	103½	101½
Bergen 8-87	96	97
B.N.P. 9½-81	103	104
Borregaard 8¾-86	93¾	94¾
Broken Hill 10-90	99	100
Broken Hill 9½-81	101	102
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99½	100½
Carrier 8-87	89¾	90¾
CNE 9¼-85	100½	101½
CN Rhone 10-80/82	103¾	104¾
Cons Food 7½-91	85¾	86¾
Conoco 8-86	96	97
Cont Tel 8¼-86	92	93
Copen Coun 7¾-87	84½	85½
Copen Tel 8½-86	93½	94½
Corning 8½-86	101¼	102¼
Cut Ham 8-87	91½	92½
Dana 8-87	92	93
Denmark 9-82	101½	102½
Denmark 7½-90	84	85
Dow Cor 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Dupont 7½-78	100¾	101¾
EIB 9½-85	101	102
Ericsson 9¼-85	101¾	102¾
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 Nov	97¾	98¾
First Chic 7-80	96	97
Gen Cable 8¼-87	88½	89½
Gen Mills 8-86	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100½	101½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101½	102½
G.H.H. 7¾-88	86½	87½
GTE 8½-86	97½	98½
Haas 8-78	100¼	101¼
Haas 8¾-86	100½	101½
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	101	102
Intl Util 8¼-82	97½	98½
Kimberley 8¼-86	101	102
Marubeni 9¼-82	101½	102¼
Michelin 7½-88	83½	84½
Miles 9¼-80	101¾	102¾
Monsanto 8¾-85	102¼	103½
Motorola 8-87	93¼	94¼
NrgKomBk 7½-82	87	88
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	101	102
NorthAMR 7¾-79	96½	97½
Ontario 8¼-86	99½	100½
Osro 8¼-86	96½	97½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
Owens Corn 9-86	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102¼	103¼
Pac.Light 8-88	91¼	92¼
Papua 9½-83	101	102
Pemex 10½-82	97½	98½
Pennwalt 8-87	92	93
PhilMorris 8½-86	102½	103½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99½	100½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	98¾	99¾
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	90	91
Queensld 8½-86	93¾	94¾
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
Richardson 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
S.A.S. 8-85	90	91
Scanraff 8¾-88	94¼	95¼
Scott 8¼-86	101½	102½
Shell 8-86	95¼	96¼
Shell 7½-87	92	93
Singer 11-77	101½	102½
Skandin. 10¼-81	104	105
SNCF 9¼-81	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-80	102	103
St. Ind 8¼-8?	99½	100½
Sumitomo 9¼-80	101	102
Swed. Exp. 9-82	98¾	105½
Sybron 8-87	92¼	93¼
Tenneco 7½-79	97	98
Tenneco 7¾-87	85	86
Textron 7¾-87	84	85
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	104¼	105¼
TokyoCur 8¾-88	90½	91½
Transocean 8-86	97	98
Transocean 7½-87	91	92
Union Oil 7-79	98	99
Union Oil 7½-87	91	92
Utah 8-87	92	93
Volvo 9½-85	99	100
Volvo 8-87	90¼	91¼
Beatrice 4½-92	91½	93½
Borden 6¼-91	103½	105½
Borden 5-92	89½	91½
BroadHale 4¼-87	74½	76½
Carnation 4-88	90½	92½
Chevron 5-88	101	103
Chrysler 4¾-88	52½	54½
Chrysler 5-88	53½	55½
Cont Tel 5½-88	77½	79½
Cumm In 6¼-88	83	85
Dart Ind 4¾-88	91	93
EastKodak 4½-88	118½	120½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	81	83
Firestone 5-88	78½	80½
Ford 6-86	81	83
Ford 5-88	76½	78½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	76	78
Gen Elec 4¼-85	84	86
Gen Food 4½-82	88	90
Gillette 4¼-82	84	86
Gillette 4¾-87	82½	84½
Gould 5-87	79	81
Gulf West. 5-88	77	79
Halliburt 4½-87	123	131
Honeywell 6-86	78	80
ITT 4½-87	69	71
I.S.E. 6¼-86	81½	83½
McDerm 4¾-87	136	138
Morgan JP 4¼-87	123½	125½
Nabisco 5¼-88	88½	90½
Owens Ill 4½-87	85½	87½
Penney JC 4½-87	82½	84½
Phil Lamp 4¾-87	88½	90¼
R.C.A. 5-88	75½	77½
Revlon 4¼-83	115½	117½
Revlon 4¾-87	101	103
Sperry 4¼-88	98½	100½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	87	89
Texaco 4½-88	78	80
UnCarb 4¾-82	110	112
WarnLam 4½-87	96	98
WarnLam 4¾-88	85	87
Xerox 5-88	79½	81½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	81½	83½
Am Tob 5½-88	106½	108½
Ashland 5-88	80	82
Beatrice 6¼-91	106½	108½

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.34	88.66	99.35
Previous	98.31	88.62	98.57

Currency Rates

June 3, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.3925	5.5540	102.485*	59.705*	38.44y	—	6.853*	96.33*	43.995*
Brussels (c)	34.88	81.115	14.86	8.7195	5.605*	14.589	—	14.063	6.423
Frankfurt	2.3365	5.4225	—	58.38*	3.743x	97.55*	6.690*	94.06*	43.00*
London (z)	2.32425	—	5.4205	9.3995	1446.25	5.55775	80.995	5.7640	13.6370
Milan	622.73	1446.70	267.05	155.60	—	260.35	17.832	250.75	114.59
Paris	4.00375	9.3035	171.625*	—	6.43875x	167.350*	11.4315*	16.050*	73.765*
Zurich	2.481	5.7646	106.38*	62.03*	0.396*	103.73*	7.13*	—	45.95*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.43525; Escudo: 54.39; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.735; Schilling: 16.55; Sw. krona: 3.9075; Yen: 290.925; Belgian financial franc: 35.975.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices June 3, 1975

NEW YORK (—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	42⅝	43
1st Bk Sy	39	39¾
1stEmp S	12¾	13½
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Harit NC	15¼	16¼
Midl Bks	23	24
Shaw Cp	31	32½
U Va Bks	14¾	15¼
Va N Bnk	17½	18½
Insurance		
Fld Un Lf	22⅛	22⅝
Industrials		
AFA PrS	6⅞	7⅛
AID Inc	2⅞	3⅛
AVM Cp	2¾	3½
Acushnt	11	12½
Addisn W	9¾	10⅛
Adv Ros	2½	2¾
Alberts	5¼	6
Allco Inc	7⅜	7⅞
Alyn Bac	4¾	5⅛
A El Lab	1⅛	1⅝
Am Exp	40⅛	40⅝
Am Finl	12½	12⅞
Am Furn	2⅞	3¼
Am Greet	15⅝	16⅛
Am Telev	17¾	18½
Am Weld	8½	9¼
Amir Dv	1⅛	1⅜
Anadite	4¼	4⅝
Anheus B	39	39½
Ard May	1⅛	1⅜
ArkWIG	17¼	17¾
Arvida	6⅛	6½
AsCC Bot	13¼	15½
AllGas Li	12⅞	13¼
Baird At	4¼	4⅞
Balt PnIC	7¼	8¼
Bang Hy	11½	12¼
Bkam Rlt	6¼	6¾
Bassett F	18¾	19½
Bayls Mk	8¾	9½
Beeline F	4¾	5¼
Betz Lab	43½	44¼
Bibb Co	8½	9¼
Bird Scn	46½	47½
Birtchr	1½	1⅞
Bick Hills	31	32
Bonza Int	3⅛	3⅝
Booz AH	4⅝	5
Braden	4⅛	5⅜
Brinks	12⅛	12⅝
Brks Sca	13¼	14½
Brwning	3	3½
Buckb M	5⅛	5⅝
Buckeye	7⅜	7⅞
Burn Sim	5⅝	6⅛
CalWSv	24½	25½
Campl Ch	1¾	2⅛
Conrad H	1½	1⅞
Cap Swst	4¾	5¼
Capln Air	1½	1¾
Cap Tec	2¾	3½
Care Cp	1½	2¼
CenVt PS	10⅛	10⅞
Chm Lea	9¼	10¾
Chesa Ut	8½	9½
Chi Bridg	77	78½
Chiltn Cp	2½	3
ChrisSe	115	118
Circle F	2	2¼
CitznUt A	28½	29
CitznUt B	27¾	27⅞
Clark Mt	27¼	28¼
Clow Cp	8¾	9¼
Colu Vent	2¾	3¼
Com Cir	18	19
Comi Sh	25	26½
Comw Pa	24½	25¼
Con Pap	39	40
Craw Co	25¾	26¾
Cross Co	13	13¾
Cutlr Fed	2½	3¼
Danly M	5	5⅝
Data Dgn	2⅛	2½
Data 100	13⅝	14¼
Dayt Inc	21½	24½
Decor In	2¼	2¾
DeKlb Ag	44½	45½
Delhi Oil	2⅞	2⅞
DeLux C	36¼	37
Del CanT	11	12
Del IntBr	29¼	30½
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	10	10¾
Dixn Cru	16¼	17¼
Docutel	9½	9⅞
Dollar G	5¼	5⅝
Dorch G	11½	11¾
Dow Jone	28¼	29¼
Doyle DB	10½	11
Dunkin D	5½	5⅞
Durlron	16	17
Eberln In	2¼	2¾
Econ Lab	31½	32
ElPas El	9⅝	9¾
Elba Syst	5¾	6½
Elder Be	4	4¾
Elec Nucl	7	7½
Elec Mod	1⅜	1¾
Energy C	5¾	6¼
Entwistl	2	2¼
Equty Oil	17¾	18½
Erle Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	19½	20¼
Fab Tek	1⅛	1½
Finerht	2⅛	2½
Fst Bost	20¼	21
Ficknor	13¼	13¾
Fla WalU	7⅛	1⅜
Forest O	11⅞	12¼
Frmiell	¾	1⅛
Folomat	8½	8⅞
Frkln Cp	3¼	3⅝
Frnkln El	8⅛	8⅞
Frnd Ico	22⅜	23½
Gov EFin	9¼	9¾
Graph Cn	28½	21
Green Mt	7	7½
Grey Adv	6¾	7¼
Gulf Intst	8	8½
Gyrodn	3⅝	4⅝
Harper R	8¼	8⅝
Henred F	16½	17¼
Holobm	2⅝	3
Hoover	12¼	12¾
Horiz Res	3¼	4¼
Huck Mfg	4¼	4⅝
Huds Pap	18½	20
Hyatt Cp	5⅛	5½
Hyatt Int	4¼	4¾
Ind Nuclr	4⅝	5⅛
Infra Ind	1⅝	2⅛
Intrmk In	1½	2
Intrmt G	10⅝	10⅞
InBk Wsh	3¾	4⅛
IaSou Ut	22	22½
Jamsby	12⅛	13¼
J-Hy Fds	⅞	1¼
Joslyn M	16¼	17
KMS Ind	3⅞	4¼
Kaisr Stl	37½	38
KaisStl pf	19⅞	20⅜
Kalvar	3⅞	4⅛
Kaman A	18⅜	18⅞
Kampg A	5⅝	6⅛
Kate Grn	1	1½
Kear Tr	5⅛	5½
Kelly Svc	13	13¾
Keuff Ess	13¼	14¼
Keye Fib	13	13½
Key CusF	4¾	5¼
King Int	1⅝	2⅛
Knap Vog	11¾	12¾
Lance In	23	23¾
Land Res	⅞	1¼
Leadv Cp	1⅞	2⅜
Lin Bcast	6⅞	7¼
Loblaw	6⅛	6½
Log Etrn	2½	3
Madisn G	11¾	11⅞
Mal Rlty	1⅝	1⅞
Malikrt	50¼	51
Manor C	2¼	2¾
Marit Frt	7¼	7¾
Maui LP	9⅛	9⅝
McCor	36½	37½
McQuay	[illegible]	10½
Measur	21⅞	22⅜
Medtrn	40	40¾
Merid In	2¼	3
Mdlsx W	12¾	13½
Midld Ca	1⅝	2
Midw Gt	13½	14½
Millpr	52½	54½
Mner In	4	4½
Minn Gas	18⅞	18⅞
Miss Vl G	11½	12½
Mrs S Pie	11¼	12
Monf Col	5¼	5¾
Moore P	8¾	9¾
Moore S	19	20
Motch M	3	4
Mot Club	4½	5
Mueller	7½	9
Narag Cp	5½	6¼
Nat G&O	8¾	9½
Nat Lib	3¼	3⅝
N Patent	8⅞	9¼
N SecRsh	4⅛	4⅝
Nalmw Rl	3¾	4¾
NJ Nat G	12¼	13
Nielsn A	20⅞	21⅜
Nielsn B	22¼	22¾
NoCar Gs	8¼	8⅝
N Eur Oil	28	23¾
Nortrp Ki	25½	26¼
NW NalG	6¾	7⅛
NW PuSv	17½	18
Noxel Cp	13	13¾
Ogilvy M	20¾	21
Ohio Farr	14	14¾
Oil Shale	3⅜	3⅝
Ormont	5½	5⅞
Oller TP	17⅜	18⅛
Over NA	1¾	2½
Pabst Br	28⅜	28⅞
PacGa R	24¼	25
Pakco	1	1¾
Park Dr	24⅛	24⅝
Parks H	2⅜	3⅛
Pauley P	6½	6⅞
Pearl Mt	17⅜	18
Pa Enter	14¼	14¾
PnzlOff B	9⅛	9⅞
Pepsi BW	6¾	7¼
Petrolit	73½	75
Pettibon	20½	21½
Philip L	10⅝	10⅝
Piedmt A	4	4½
Pinkrtn	39¾	40¾
Pion HIB	30⅜	31¼
Pistlin	1⅜	2¼
Possis Cp	2¾	3
Progrp	1½	1⅞
Pub S NC	9¼	9⅝
P Bennet	37¾	33¾
PutD Cap	4⅛	4⅞
Qual Inns	2	2½
Ragen Pr	3½	4
Rahall C	5⅛	5⅝
Raych Cp	251	256
Raymnd	9¼	10¼
Recog Eq	5⅝	5⅞
Road Ex	39	39¾
Robin M	8¼	9¼
Roberts J	3¼	4¼
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	3⅞	4⅛
Rus Stov	14¾	15½
Sadller	1⅝	2⅛
Scan Dat	1⅞	2⅛
Scripps H	17½	19
Seis Dell	3½	3⅞
Seneca F	2½	3
Seven U	35½	36½
Snap Tls	32	33
Solid Sta	13¾	14¼
S Cal Wat	10¾	11¼
Sw Gs Cp	8⅛	8½
Sw El Sv	13¾	14½
Standyn	15½	16¼
Std Regis	16¾	17½
Sian HPd	9½	11
Sterlg Str	3½	4
Strawb Cl	23	24½
Sugdal F	2	2½
Super El	4¼	4⅝
TIME DC	5⅝	5⅞
Tampax	37¼	38¼
Taylr Wl	17½	18
Tech Pub	7¼	8
Techcre	17	17½
Tecum P	33½	35½
Tennant	29	31
Tifny Co	5⅝	6⅛
Transo O	12	12½
Trico Pd	24½	27½
Tritn OG	2½	2⅞
Tyson F	11	11½
Un McGil	8	8¾
US Bknt	4⅛	4½
US TrkLn	12	12½
Up Pen P	15⅜	15⅞
Valley Gs	7¼	8¼
VanD Air	6¾	7½
Vanco S	3¾	4⅛
Velcro	6⅝	7
Ventron	24½	25¼
Wads Pu	5¾	6½
Wsh NG	9½	10
Webb Re	7⅝	8⅛
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2¼
Weight W	6⅞	7⅜
Weldtrn	2	3
Welng M	8⅝	9⅛
Well Gar	4¼	5
Welsbch	3½	4¼
Wstn Mlg	2	2⅜
Westmd	54¾	55½
Wisc PL	16	16⅜
Wdwrd L	20	20½
Wright W	4¼	4⅝
ZionUt B	15	15⅜

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NEW ADDRESS
starting June 9, 1975

INTERUNION-BANQUE
8, place Vendôme - 75001 Paris
(1) 261 55-25

New Issue June, 1975

All of these notes having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT · WORLDBANK

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
Washington, D. C.

DM 150,000,000.–

Private Placement
8¼ % Bearer Notes of 1975, due 1982

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

These securities have been placed privately.
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls 60,000,000

N.V. NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART UNIE

Incorporated in The Netherlands

8¾% Bearer Notes 1975 due 1981

Bank Mees & Hope NV · Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. · Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson

June 4, 1975

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
75¼	46½	AbbLab 1.44	18	109	75	74½	75	
45¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	9	35	45½	44⅝	45	−⅜
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	5	x11	9¾	9¼	9⅜	−⅛
3⅞	1⅝	AdmDg .04e	10	145	4⅛	3⅝	4	+¼
10⅛	7⅜	AdmEx .77e		57	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅝	2⅛	Adms Millis		11	3	2⅞	3	
9⅜	3¼	Addressog	88	148	8⅞	8⅛	8⅜	
10	7⅛	Advtnv .26e		27	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+⅜
26⅛	20	AetnaLf 1.08	11	663	26½	25⅛	26⅜	+1⅜
39¾	31	AetnaLf pf 2		6	40	39⅞	40	+1¼
12	6⅝	Ahmans .20	8	116	12	11⅝	11⅞	
3⅝	1⅜	Alleen Inc	8	60	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
78⅝	44¾	AirPrd .20b	20	174	77⅝	76⅜	76⅞	+¼
21¼	10½	Aircoinc .90	5	145	18¾	18	18⅛	−⅜
2	1	AJ Industris		40	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
94½	78	AlaP pf9.44		z220	87½	86½	87½	+2
84½	69¼	AlaP pf8.28		z100	76	76	76	+1⅛
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	12	141	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
19⅝	13⅝	Albanyln .60	6	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	17	28	6½	6⅛	6⅛	−¼
18¾	12¾	Albertsn .60	9	16	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	−¼
24⅜	18⅞	AlcanAlu .80	7	427	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	+¼
12⅝	7½	AlcoStd .48	5	152	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+¼
27⅞	15¼	AlconLb .24	28	181	28½	27⅜	28⅛	+½
5⅝	2⅛	Alexdrs .16e	10	308	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
6⅞	3	Alison Mfg	17	8	4	3¾	4	+¼
11⅞	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	10	94	10¾	10	10⅛	−⅛
26⅞	20¾	AlgLud 1.80	3	33	25⅛	24½	24¾	−⅛
36⅞	31⅝	AlgLud pf 3		5	36	35⅜	36	+⅜
18½	12⅝	AllgPw 1.52	10	x97	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	
7⅛	4⅝	AllenGrp .40	9	72	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅜
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	381	36⅞	36¼	36⅝	−⅛
15⅝	8¼	AlldMnt .54	9	23	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
15⅝	12¼	AlldProd 1	5	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+⅜
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		31	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	−½
11½	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	235	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+½
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	4	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
10⅞	7⅜	Alpha Pl .72	5	7	10¾	10½	10⅝	+¼
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	10	455	45⅝	45	45⅝	−⅛
46⅞	26½	AmalgSug 3	3	29	38¼	37⅝	38	+⅜
53	28⅜	Amax 1.75	9	1946	52½	51½	51⅞	+⅜
128½	77	Amax pf5.25		38	127½	124½	127	+2½
12⅝	6	AMBAC .60	6	35	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
5⅝	3	Amcord .26	7	100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
18⅞	13¼	Amerce 1.20	5	4	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
22⅜	15⅛	A Hess .30b	4	458	19¼	18⅛	19	+⅛
54⅞	42	A Hes pf3.50		97	49⅛	48¼	49	+⅛
21¾	7⅝	AAirFlit .44	13	149	20¾	19⅝	20⅝	+¼
10⅛	5⅝	Am Airlin	26	1710	8⅝	8	8⅛	+⅛
11	7¾	A Baker .20		60	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
40⅛	30½	A Brnds 2.68	8	84	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+⅜
27	13⅜	AmBdcst .80	9	270	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	−⅛
10¾	5	AmBldM .36	8	8	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	−⅛
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	83	32⅞	32⅜	32½	+⅛
23¼	18⅞	A Can pf1.75		3	22¼	22	22	
3⅞	1⅞	AmCen Mtg		42	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
19⅝	13¼	A Chain 1.20	6	9	18¾	18⅝	18½	−⅛
30⅞	26⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	786	28⅛	27¾	28	+⅛
13	8	AmDist .12p	74	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	12	313	25½	24½	25¼	+¼
4½	2⅜	AmDualVt		18	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
19⅝	14⅜	AmElPw 2	9	1364	19⅜	18⅝	19¼	+⅜
11⅛	3⅝	AFamily .24	7	144	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
6	3⅛	AmFin .20	27	28	5⅝	5⅜	5⅞	
24⅜	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		16	23	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
22	17⅜	A Gin pf1.80		40	22½	21⅞	22¼	+⅛
15⅝	8⅝	AmHoist .70	6	180	15⅜	14¾	14⅞	−⅜
42½	27¾	A Home .85	29	985	42¾	42	42⅝	
185¾	128	A Home pf 2		1	191½	191½	191½	+5¾
38½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	27	126	36⅞	35⅝	35⅞	−⅜
3⅞	1⅞	Am Invest		13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
7¼	3½	A Medicl .12	8	118	7⅛	6⅞	7	
6⅛	1¾	A Medicorp	6	575	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
6⅞	3⅜	Am Motors		274	5¼	5⅝	5⅝	
38¾	33	ANatGs 2.54	7	90	37⅝	36¾	37⅜	+¾
7¼	3⅝	Am Seating	14	10	7⅛	7	7	−¼
13½	5⅝	AmShip .67b	421	44	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+⅜
13⅞	8⅛	AmStand .80	6	250	13⅜	13	13⅛	+⅜
54¾	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		5	52½	52¼	52½	
9⅞	6	AmSterll .28	13	108	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	−⅛
39¼	24¾	AmStrs 2.40	7	20	38⅞	38¼	38¼	−⅛
52	44⅝	AmT&T 3.40	10	1615	49⅞	49¼	49⅝	−⅛
56⅝	47	AmT&T pf 4		54	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞	+⅛
45¾	40½	ATT pfB3.74		16	44⅝	44½	44⅝	
45	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		45	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+⅛
13⅛	11	AW prf 1.25		z260	13	13	13	
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
18⅞	8½	Ameron .90	5	51	19¼	18½	18⅞	+⅜
5¼	2⅛	AmesD .18a	5	7	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
18	10⅜	Ametek 1	8	51	18	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	15	366	20⅞	20	20⅛	−⅛
22	15⅜	Amfac Inc 1	4	74	19⅝	19	19⅛	−⅜
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	36	264	40⅞	40	40	−½
17⅝	6⅝	Ampco .40a	4	16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
7	2⅝	Ampex Corp	7	178	6⅞	6½	6½	−¼
4⅝	1¾	Amrep Corp	5	43	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
31⅞	25⅞	Amstar 2.40	2	51	28¼	27¾	28	+⅛
8⅞	7⅝	Amstr pf.68		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
67¼	35⅛	Amsted 3.60	6	196	68⅛	66½	68	+2
7⅜	5⅜	Amtel .32	4	86	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
20¾	13½	Anacond .60	5	408	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	+1
20⅞	14	AnchrH 1.20		921	20¾		20¾	
29⅜	20⅛	AnderClay 1	6	43	28⅞	28	28⅞	+⅞
7½	4½	Angelica .19	9	32	7½	7⅛	7⅜	−⅛
21	13⅜	AnsulCo .62t	5	241	21¾	20⅝	21	+⅜
3⅜	11-16	Apeco Corp		150	3⅛	3	3⅛	
22	9⅝	APL Corp 1	6	136	22⅝	22	22⅝	+⅜
18	9	APL pfC1.06		5	18	18	18	
3⅜	1⅝	Appld Mag		80	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
89	49¼	ARA Sv 1.46	17	246	90½	88½	90	+1⅜
11⅛	6⅞	ArcataN .36	8	109	11⅛	10⅞	11	
24½	20	ArcatN pf 2		6	23⅝	23½	23½	+½
30½	16½	ArchrD .25b	16	242	30⅝	30	30⅛	+½
4⅛	1⅞	Arctic Entr		21	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
4⅛	2¼	Aristar		58	3	3	3	+⅛
15⅝	11⅛	AriPSv 1.36	6	197	15¼	15	15	+⅛
6⅞	4¾	ArBest .22p		18	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
28	20¾	AriLGs 1.70	5	156	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Arlen RltyD		95	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+⅛
7	5⅛	Armada Cp	6	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	4	316	28⅞	28	28	−1⅛
30⅞	23⅞	Arm pf 2.10		6	28⅞	28⅜	28⅛	+¼
53	43⅞	Armr pf4.75		z10	47¾	47¼	47¼	+⅜
27⅞	20¼	ArmstCk .80	23	201	25	24⅝	24¾	+1
49½	44½	ArmC pf3.75		z10	45	45	45	
17⅛	10½	Armst Rub	10	42	11¼	11	11¼	+¼
13	10½	AroCorp 1	5	4	12⅝	12½	12½	−⅛
8½	5⅞	Arvin .22t	25	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
40½	35⅝	ASA Lt n.80		288	38½	37½	38⅝	+1⅜
17⅝	13⅝	Asarco 1.50	4	146	17⅝	17⅜	17½	+⅜
20⅝	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5	180	22	21⅜	21⅞	
43	36¾	AshlO pf2.40		1	43	43	43	+⅛
31¾	16¾	AsdDrG 1.40	10	81	28⅝	27⅜	28	+⅜
22½	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	6	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	−⅜
16¼	5⅛	Athlone .48	3	82	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
5⅝	2⅛	Atico 1.50e	5	33	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	−¼
17¼	10⅜	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	38	16⅜	17¾	18	+⅛
100¼	75½	AtlRich 2.50	10	871	102¼	99¾	100½	
769½	129	AtlRch pf 3		10	170	169½	170	+1½
67⅝	52	AtlRc pf2.80		278	67⅛	66½	67	
3½	1⅝	Atlas Corp		551	3⅜	3	3¼	
8⅝	2⅝	ATO Inc .28	6	85	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
60½	27¼	AutDat .20e	34	79	61½	59⅝	61½	+2
4⅝	1⅝	Autom Ind	6	210	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Avco Corp		431	6	5⅝	5⅞	+¼
15-16	⅞	Avco Cp wt		55	1	⅞	1	+1-16
17¾	9¾	AvcoCp pf		53	18⅝	17½	18⅛	+1⅜
38¾	21¾	AveryPd .30	22	534	32½	30⅜	32¼	+1
	5⅛	Avis Inc	12	75	9	8⅝	8⅞	
7⅜	4⅜	Avnetlnc .40	4	692	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
37¾	27¼	Avnet pf2.50		38	38	38	38	+⅜
57¾	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	25	734	49¾	48¼	48⅝	−⅛
20	12⅝	Aztec OilGs	16	103	19⅝	19¼	19½	+⅛

B

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27⅞	13⅝	BabckW .80	8	620	23½	21⅞	23¼	+1⅜
7⅝	3	Bache .16e	14	102	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
9⅝	4½	Bakerln .20	10	340	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
11	6⅛	BaldDH .48	7	10	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
19	11⅝	Ball Cp .60	8	31	17⅞	17	17⅝	−⅜
21⅝	15½	BalGE 1.96	7	167	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+⅛
53½	45⅝	Balt pfB4.60		z10	50	50	50	+½
18⅛	11½	BanCal 1.34	9	9	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
41¼	25⅝	Bandag Inc	28	136	40½	39⅝	40⅛	+⅜
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		76	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
31⅜	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	34	30⅜	30¼	30¼	−⅛
13½	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	36	11⅝	11	11⅛	−¼
42	34⅜	BankTr 3	5	197	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	−⅛
27¾	19⅝	BarbOil 1.40		16	27⅝	27¼	27¼	−¼
18⅝	10¼	BardCR .20	18	177	18⅝	17¼	18	+⅜
11⅞	6⅝	Basiclnc .60	3	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
31¼	14½	BatesMf .20	3	304	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	−⅛
35⅛	21⅜	BauschL .60	76	483	35½	34	34⅝	−⅜
51⅝	31½	BaxtLab .19	38	135	49⅞	48⅝	49⅞	+⅜
18	11	BayStG 1.80	6	16	16⅛	16	16	
4⅞	3⅛	BaylkCig .24		4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
24	14⅛	Bearing .32	11	98	23⅝	23	23⅜	−⅛
23⅛	14⅛	BeatFds .72	14	359	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+⅛
38⅝	17⅞	Beckmn .50	16	41	36⅝	35⅞	36	−⅜
37¼	28	BectDick .40	20	104	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	
12½	6⅞	BeechA .70	6	342	13⅛	12½	13	+⅛
31	15	Beker .28	5	229	29⅛	28⅝	28¾	+⅛
28	11¼	BelcoP .80e	3	100	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	−¼
16¼	12⅝	Belden 1.20	6	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
7½	5¼	BeldHe .30b	10	7	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
18⅞	10⅛	Bell How .84	7	180	19	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
16	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	66	15⅝	14⅝	15⅜	+¼
37	21¾	Bendix 1.60	6	185	37⅛	36	36⅞	+1⅜
4¼	36	Bendix pf 3		24	55	54⅝	55	+1
20⅝	14⅛	BenfICp 1.25	6	x283	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		4	50	50	50	
7⅞	3	BenfStd Mtg		9	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
3⅞	2⅛	BengtB .07e	7	59	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		129	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Best Prod	11	16	7½	7¼	7⅜	−⅜
40¼	24⅝	BethStl 2a	4	472	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
54	35¾	BigThre .48	21	165	54	53⅝	54	+1
36¼	20⅞	BlackDr .40	34	412	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+⅜
5¼	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	21	18	4½	4¼	4⅛	+⅛
15⅛	7¼	BlisLau 1.10	5	74	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .40	9	1532	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
30⅝	12½	BlueBell .80	8	69	27	25⅞	26⅝	−¼
2⅝	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		65	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30⅝	15½	Boeing .80	9	947	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	+⅜
23½	10½	BoiseCas .65	7	337	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	−⅛
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.50	6	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
26⅝	20⅛	Borden 1.20	9	163	24½	23⅞	24⅜	
17⅞	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	8	114	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
3	1⅛	Bormans	6	14	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
21⅝	15½	BosEd 2.44	8	56	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
10⅝	9⅞	BosE pfl .17		64	10	9⅞	9⅞	
8¼	5	Braniff .20e	6	414	7½	7¼	7⅜	
45¼	35½	BriggsS 1.60	14	260	44	43½	43⅞	+1⅛
65½	46½	BrisMy 1.60	17	370	65⅝	64⅝	65⅛	+1
43	33	BristM pf 2		33	42½	42½	42½	−¼
12⅛	4½	BritPet .40e	4	422	12⅛	11⅞	12	
17¾	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	7	65	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
17	11⅛	BklyUG 1.72	6	58	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Brown Co	2	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	13⅛	BwnGp 1.60	8	95	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
8⅝	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	6	15	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5	BrwnFer .20	13	225	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
15¾	9	Brunswk .40	8	191	15¼	15	15	−⅛
14⅝	9¼	BrushW .40	6	20	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+⅝
7	3½	BT Mtg .90e		x16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+¼
47⅞	28	BucyErie 1	19	506	48	47½	48	+¼
10¼	7⅛	BuddCo .60	9	34	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
54½	50⅝	BuddCo pf 5		z10	52½	52½	52½	
22½	12	BuffFor 1.20	18	8	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅜
9⅝	6⅜	BulovaW .20	5	39	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+⅛
22⅛	18½	BunkHil 1.92		9	20	19⅞	20	+⅝
7½	3¼	BunkrRa .40	52	33	6⅞	6¾	6¾	−⅛
14¼	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		11	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
42½	33	BurlNor 1.70	9	260	41⅝	39⅞	40⅞	−⅜
7⅝	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		9	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
31⅝	11¾	Burndy .78	10	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	
110	61⅛	Burrghs .60	28	275	105⅝	103⅝	104½	+⅜

C

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	2⅝	CabCb For		40	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
21	15¼	Cabot C .92	112	26	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	−1⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Cadence Ind		13	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
5	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	7	40	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Cal Finanl		43	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
15¼	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	18	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
13⅝	7½	Callahn .15r	10	57	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Camrn Brn		18	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
36¼	26¼	CamRL .60a	18	93	30	29⅝	29⅞	+⅛
33⅞	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	12	56	31⅜	30¾	31¼	
17¼	13⅝	CdnPac .86e	6	51	15⅛	14¾	15	
42⅝	22	CapCit Com	14	32	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞	+1⅛
26⅝	21⅜	Cap Hold .34	16	708	26⅝	26¼	26½	+⅛
⅜	1⅛	Capit Mtg		15	2	2	2	−⅛
46	28¼	Carbor 1.70	7	46	47½	46	47½	+1½
3	2	Carling OKe		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
14⅝	10¼	Carlisle .88	4	11	12	11⅞	12	+¼
6¼	4⅝	CaroFrg .20	69	4	5½	5⅜	5½	
17	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	610	16	15⅝	16	
25⅛	24⅛	CarP pf2.67		15	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
24¾	15⅝	CarTec 1.60	4	40	21½	21	21⅛	
13½	6⅞	CarrCp .52	46	77	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
41¼	24¾	CartHw pf 2		2	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	−¼
10½	6⅛	CartWall .40	10	28	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
9⅝	6½	CascNGs .92	67	15	8	8	8	
16⅛	13¼	CastlCk .80b	6	51	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
69½	48	CaterTr 1.80	15	264	66½	66	66½	+¾
51⅝	28⅞	CBS 1.46	13	357	50⅞	50	50⅜	+⅞
35	20½	CBS pf 1		14	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	+1⅜
1⅛	⅞	CCI Corp		508	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
16	11⅛	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	10	16	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
36	25⅝	Celanse 2.80	8	436	35⅜	34½	35⅛	+1
50⅜	41	Celn pfA4.50		5	49⅛	49⅜	49½	+⅜
7¼	3½	Cencolnc .20		957	7½	6⅞	7½	+⅛
10½	5	Centex .12	24	x93	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
17½	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	22	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+⅜
16¼	11⅛	CenIlLt 1.60	7	76	15½	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z300	27	26⅞	27	+1
13½	9⅝	CenIIPS 1.20	9	242	12⅝	12	12⅛	+⅛
18¾	14⅝	CenLaE 1.28	8	64	19⅛	19	19	+¼
13⅝	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	9	18	12½	12¼	12½	+½
17	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	9	679	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+⅜
14⅝	10	CenSoya .60	9	107	12¾	12½	12⅝	
20½	16½	CenTel 1.12	9	63	20⅛	19¾	19¾	
22¼	6½	Centrn Dat	12	116	20⅛	19¼	19½	−⅜
14	11⅛	Cerro 1.20	8	42	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Cert-teed .60		15	11⅝	11½	11½	
17½	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	6	375	16⅝	15½	16	+⅝
18⅝	10½	Champint 1	6	173	16⅝	16¼	16⅛	+⅜
19¼	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		28	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+⅜
12½	9	ChamSp .60	9	262	11⅛	10⅞	11	−⅛
34⅞	17⅝	ChartCo .40e	4	186	31⅜	29¾	31⅛	+1
26⅝	18⅝	Chartr NY 2	5	34	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅜
9⅝	7	ChaseFd .60		45	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
38½	26½	ChaseM 2.20	5	333	33¾	33	33⅛	−⅜
8⅝	3½	ChasT 1.73e		267	4	3⅞	4	
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	8	2	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
39⅜	22⅛	Chemtn 1.10	5	143	35	33½	33⅝	−1⅛
37⅝	29½	ChmNY 2.88	5	145	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	
38	28	CheVa 1.80	4	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	+⅛
67	37⅝	Chesbg 1.36	23	30	65⅝	64⅝	65⅛	+⅛
35½	26	Chessie 2.10	7	172	35	34⅝	34⅝	+⅜
11¼	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp		37	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
15	10	Chi Milw pf		6	12⅛	12	12	+¼
31½	22	30⅜ + 1¼						
3⅞	2½	ChkFull .19t		10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	−¼
6	2⅛	Chris Craft		120	6	5½	6	+⅜
12⅝	8⅝	Chromal .70	5	173	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅜
59⅝	49	Chroma pf 5		2	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+⅛
12½	7⅝	Chrysler		471	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Chrysler wt		56	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
3⅝		CI Mtg Gp		17	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
4⅞	2½	CI Rlt Inv		6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
21¼	16⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
18⅝	14⅜	CinnGE 1.64	9	209	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
103½	97½	CinG pf9.28		z50	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+⅛
25½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	8	2	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+1
36½	30⅞	CIT Fin 2.20	8	227	33⅛	32¾	33⅛	+1
39	28⅝	Citicorp .88	14	530	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+⅜
45	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	7	281	45	44⅛	44⅞	+⅞
6	2⅛	CitzSR 1.17e		55	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Citizns Mtg		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Cityinvst .66	13	182	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	−⅛
1	7-16	City Inv wt		130	⅝	11-16	¾	
18¼	11⅛	Cityln pf B2		31	18½	18	18⅛	−⅛
33⅜	22⅜	ClarkE 1.60	8	24	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+¾
14⅞	7⅞	ClarkOil .50		36	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	4	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
103½	66½	ClvCllf 2.60a	11	6	98⅛	97½	97½	−1¼
28⅝	23⅝	ClvElIll 2.48	7	116	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+⅛
115½	105½	ClevEl pf 12		z160	108½	108⅛	108⅛	+½
11⅝	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	13	1352	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
7	3⅛	CluetPea .30		70	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
10⅛	7⅝	CluetP pf 1		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
13⅝	6⅝	CMIInv Cp		160	12½	11¾	12½	−⅛
6⅝	3	CNA Finl		171	6½	6¼	6⅜	
12⅝	9½	CNA pfA1.10		14	12⅝	12¼	12½	+⅜
12	9½	CNA i 1.08a		30	11	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛
1⅞	1⅛	CNA Larw		12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
9⅝	6⅛	CNAL pf2.10		5	8	8	8	+⅛
8⅞	5¾	CoastSt Gas	4	401	9	8⅝	8⅞	
20½	15⅝	CstSG pfl 83		17	19½	19	19½	−⅛
16¼	14⅛	CstSG pfl.19		21	15¼	15	15	+⅜
92¼	53⅞	CocaCol 2.30	28	251	93½	91⅞	93⅝	+1⅝
9⅝	4⅜	CocaBtlg .40	22	354	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
12½	6½	ColdwBk .36	10	95	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Coleco Ind		88	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
33⅞	22	ColgPal .68	20	419	34⅞	33⅞	34⅜	+⅞
51½	43½	ColgP pf3.50		z30	47	47	47	+⅛
8⅛	4¼	CollinAik .40	38	709	8⅝	7⅞	8⅜	+⅜
5¼	2⅝	Collins Fd	17	97	4⅜	4	4⅛	−⅛
41¼	24⅞	ColPenn 4.0	17	252	41⅛	40⅛	40⅝	−⅛
22⅞	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	8	35	21⅞	21¼	21½	
35⅝	23⅛	Coltind 2	3	253	31⅞	31¼	31¾	+¼
54⅜	41¼	Colt pf4.25		6	52⅝	52½	52½	
22	16¼	Colt pf1.60		4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
27	22⅞	ColGas 2.06	8	62	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+⅜
55⅛	49¼	ColGs pf5.62		13	52	51⅞	52	+⅛
9¼	2⅝	Colum Pict	24	224	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	−⅛
20½	15	ColSOh 1.96	8	141	20⅝	20	20⅝	+⅛
5	1⅜	Colwel Mtg		2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
16⅝	5	Combd Com	9	22	14	13⅝	14	
45⅝	25⅝	CombE 1.90	18	564	49	45¾	48	+3
41	25¼	CmE pf1.70		6	42	40	42	+4
27⅞	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	10	560	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
9⅝	7⅛	ComEdA wt		9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
29⅝	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		30	28	27¾	28	
23⅝	19	ComwE pf 2		3	21	21	21	+¼
22⅛	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		3	20⅛	19¾	19¾	−⅛
18⅝	16⅛	ComE pf1.42		13	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
12⅝	5¼	ComwO .22t		219	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
21	13¼	ComO pf1.72		3	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
23⅛	9⅛	Compugrp	7	27	19½	19¼	19⅜	
5⅝	1⅝	Comput Sci	22	283	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	+⅛
40⅝	28⅝	Comset 1	8	170	36	35⅝	36	+1
8⅞	3¼	ConAgra		17	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅜
23	15⅜	ConeM 1.20a	5	25	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	
12⅞	4½	Congoleum .10p		87	9½	9	9⅝	+⅛
16	10⅛	ConnM 1.60	10	81	16½	15⅞	16⅛	−⅛
20⅝	10⅛	Conrac .60	8	19	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
12⅝	7⅞	ConEdis 1e	4	833	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+1⅛
53⅝	41⅝	ConEd pf 6		6	53	52⅛	53	+1
45½	36⅛	ConEd pf 5		3	42½	42¼	42⅛	+½
16⅛	12⅝	ConFdg 1.35	34	x336	15½	14⅝	15	−⅛
56½	43½	ConF pf4.50		x12	49⅞	49½	49⅝	+⅛
25	9⅝	ConFrgt .70	7	175	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛
27	21⅝	ConNGs 2.18	7	46	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
64	49	ConPow pf 6		32	64⅛	63⅝	64¼	+⅛
41	34⅝	CnPw pf4.50		z300	37	37	37	
6⅝	3⅛	Cont Air Lin	11	108	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
28⅝	24½	ConCan 1.80	7	459	26¼	25⅞	26	+⅛
9½	7⅝	ContCop .80	2	35	8¼	—	—	−¼
41⅜	32⅝	ConIIChCp 2.60	13	213	41⅜	41	41¼	
45	36⅜	CIIC pfA2.50		15	45½	44⅝	45⅛	+⅜
45	35⅝	CIIC pfB2.50		14	45¾	45	45¾	+3⅝
38	26⅝	ConIlCp 2.20	6	14	35⅝	35½	35⅝	−⅛
18	12	ConIIP 1.37e		39	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
2	⅛	Contil Rity		17	2⅛	2	2	
1⅝	11-16	ConMtg .15e		938	1	⅞	1	+1-16
67⅝	48⅛	ContOil 2	10	1297	70	67⅛	69	+1½
86½	56	ContOil pf 2		1	97½	97½	97½	+5
13	10	ContTele 1	9	201	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	−⅛
23⅜	10⅝	Control Dat		539	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	−⅛
45	36½	CnDt pf4.50		z100	44	44	44	
29	19⅝	Conwood 2	8	7	29	29	29	
3¼	1⅝	CookUn .13r		189	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
46¾	23⅞	Coopind 1.44	9	114	46⅝	46	46¼	+1⅛
123¾	97	Coopin pfAS		1	122¾	122¾	122¾	−¼
9⅝	4⅝	Cooper Lab		58	5⅞	5⅝	5½	
8⅞	5¼	CoopTR .60		15	8	7⅞	7⅞	
12⅝	10½	CopT pf1.25		5	11	11	11	
11½	7½	Copeind .60	11	45	10⅝	10¼	10¼	−¼
33¼	17½	CoppRg .50a	7	142	33⅝	32	32¼	+⅜
30¼	19⅝	CopwCp 1.80	4	190	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Cordura Cp		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
57½	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	27	295	52	49½	51¾	+4
4	1½	Cousins Mtg		72	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	CowlesC .30	7	9	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
26	10¼	CoxBdct .40	11	101	25¼	25	25	+¼
44⅝	32⅝	CPC Intl 2	11	139	44	43⅝	43⅝	−⅛
52½	26½	Crane 1.60	4	98	46⅜	46	46	−1
6	4⅝	CreditF .24	11	43	4½	4⅜	4⅛	+⅛
26⅛	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	8	41	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+⅛
11¼	7	CrompK .80	6	20	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	−⅛
19½	12½	CrouHin .70	7	22	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
52½	46⅝	CroHI pf3.35		23	51½	51	51½	+1
23⅜	14⅝	Crown Cork	10	88	21⅝	20⅝	21⅜	+⅝
37¾	24⅝	CrwZII 1.80a	8	93	36½	36	36½	
16⅝	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	10	28	17	16⅝	17	+¼
9⅝	5½	Culligan .40	9	43	9½	8⅝	9⅛	−⅛
25½	15⅝	CumEng 1a	7	255	23½	22¾	22¾	−1
6⅝	⅝	CunnDrg .20	15	7	6½	6½	6½	
12	9⅜	CurInc 1.06e		9	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
14½	5½	CurtisWr .40	11	375	14⅝	13⅝	14	+⅛
28¼	15⅝	CurtisWrA 2		2	26½	26	26	−1
30¼	18	CutlerH 1.40	7	20	30½	29⅝	30⅜	+⅜
24⅝	18⅝	Cyclop 1.40a	2	28	19⅝	19	19⅝	−¼
31⅝	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	53	30⅝	30¼	30½	−⅛

D

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16¼	9⅝	Damon .20	17	1195	16⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+⅛
7⅝	4⅛	DanRiv .10p		65	6⅝	6⅛	6½	−⅛
28	15½	DanaCp 1.36	6	72	27⅛	27	27	−⅛
29⅝	19⅝	Dartind .60b	9	265	27⅝	26½	26⅝	−⅜
31⅜	20½	Dartind pf 2		12	30	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
34	8⅝	Data Genl	22	205	33½	32	32½	+⅛
14⅛	9⅝	DaycoCp .50	5	16	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅝	6½	DaytHud .60	10	226	16⅞	16⅛	17	+⅛
16	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	201	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+⅛
110⅛	102	DPL pf 12.50		z40	103½	103½	103½	+⅛
71⅛	62½	DPL pf 7.78		z10	67½	67½	67½	+⅞
12	5⅝	DeanWit .50	12	32	10⅝	10½	10⅝	−⅛
47¾	34½	Deere 1.80	7	795	44	43½	43⅝	
11⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	7	149	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
25¼	20⅝	DelMon 1.30	6	87	23½	23	23	−⅝
41⅜	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	10	188	36⅝	35	35⅛	−½
5⅛	1	4⅛ — ½						
8	3⅛	Deltona Crp		89	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
18⅝	12⅞	DennMfg 1	5	71	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
15	11	DennMf pf 1		3	15	14⅝	15	+½
19⅝	6⅝	Dennys .20	14	151	19	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
9¼	23	Dentsply .80	18	87	37	35¼	36	+⅛
16⅛	5⅝	Deseret .25	24	38	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
8⅝	5⅝	DeSoto .40		30	8⅛	8⅝	8½	
13⅝	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	8	783	12⅛	11⅝	12	+⅜
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z240	80	78	80	+1
67⅝	50⅛	Det E pf7.45		z920	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+½
55¼	42⅝	Det E pf5.50		17	52	50	51⅝	+1½
15	7⅝	Dexter .36	10	24	15⅛	14⅝	15	
11	6⅝	Dial Finl .54	6	20	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	+⅛
34¼	24⅝	Diamint 2	7	105	32¾	32	32⅝	+¼
45⅝	21¾	DiamSh 1.60	7	490	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	−½
32⅝	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		4	49½	48⅞	49	−½
22¾	14	Dia pf Dl.20		130	21⅝	21	21⅝	−⅛
9¼	6⅛	DickAB .40	9	23	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+⅛
11¾	7⅛	Dictaphn .68	8	111	8½	8¼	8⅜	+⅛
19⅝	12	Diebold .40b	9	442	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	DiGiorg .08p		108	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
112⅝	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	29	320	110⅝	107¾	107¾	−½
37¼	24	Dillon 1.20b	14	2	37¾	37	37¾	+1¼
55⅝	21¼	Disney .12b	28	382	52½	51	51⅝	−⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Disston .12	6	86	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Diversfd In	16	138	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3¼	1c	DivMtg .88a		57	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
15⅛	7	DrPepper .38	26	289	13¼	13	13	−⅛
56½	41⅝	DomeM .80a	15	100	50½	49⅝	49⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	DonLuf Jen		60	3	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
24⅛	17¼	Donnelly .56	14	52	20⅝	20¼	20¼	−½
13½	6⅝	DorOliv 10e	8	20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Dorsey .10	10	15	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
47½	25⅝	Dover 1.20	9	55	46⅝	45½	45⅝	+1⅜
92⅞	53⅝	DowCh 1.40	13	393	90⅛	88½	89⅛	−⅛
5	3	DPF Inc		23	5	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
40½	26⅛	Dravo 1.50	9	36	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	−⅛
66	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	10	565	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
66⅛	40⅝	Dres pf 2.20		199	66	65	65⅛	+½
60	36⅛	Drssr pfB 2		15	59	58⅛	59	−½
17½	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		10	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
8	3⅛	Dreyfus .45e	10	16	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
15	10⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	9	1293	14⅝	14¼	14½	+⅛
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z100	79	79	79	
83	68	Duke pf8.20		z50	74	74	74	
78	63	Duke pf7.80		z560	69¼	69	69¼	+½
71¼	55⅞	Duke pf6.75		1	65	65	65	+1
5⅝	24	Duke pf2.69		7	25	24¾	24¾	−½
30¼	18⅝	DunBrad 1	19	68	29½	28⅞	29⅛	+¼
2⅝	1⅛	Duplan Cp		159	2	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
133½	87⅛	duPont 5.25e	20	616	127	124½	125⅞	+1⅜
50	44	duPnt pf3.50		2	46	46	46	
17⅝	12⅝	DuqLt 1.72	7	146	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
28¼	24	DuqL pf2.75		z270	27	27	27	+⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Dymoln .40	6	29	11⅝	11½	11⅝	−⅛

E

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27⅞	8⅛	E Syst .80a	11	126	26	25¾	25⅞	−⅛
24¼	14⅝	EaglP 1.04b	6	30	25	24¼	24⅝	−⅛
13	7¼	EascoCp .50	5	66	11	10¾	10¾	+⅛
6⅞	3⅛	EastAir Lin	12	106	5⅝	5¼	5½	
50¼	24	EastGasF 1	8	476	49⅞	48⅞	49	−1
14¼	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	7	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	28	693	106½	104⅝	104⅝	−⅛
30	18⅝	Echlin .42	19	10	28⅝	28¼	28¼	−⅛
27⅝	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	18	104	23	22⅞	22⅞	−⅛
14½	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	10	47	139	13½	13¼	+⅛
38⅛	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	9	13	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
16⅛	10	EG&G .12	17	330	17⅜	16⅛	17⅛	−⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Elect Assoc		19	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
29	11¼	EDS 2.55e	20	87	23	22¼	22½	−⅛
2⅛	1⅛	El Mem Mg	19	23	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
7⅛	4⅝	ElMM pf 1k		42	5⅝	5½	5⅛	
12⅛	7½	Elgin Natl	21	181	13⅝	11⅞	13⅛	+2⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Elixir Ind	14	56	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
13⅝	10⅛	ElPaso 1.10	6	572	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
37⅛	19⅝	EltraCo 1.60	7	96	32	30½	32	+1
40⅝	23½	EmerEl .75	23	331	40⅝	39⅝	39⅞	−⅛
50⅝	26⅜	EmeryA .96	30	90	43⅝	42⅞	43⅛	−⅛
10⅝	8⅛	Emeryln .40	8	99	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
22	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	6	112	22⅝	21⅝	22	
4⅛	1⅜	EMI Lt .19e	12	71	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	10⅛ Emp
DE 1.28		8 15 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛						
6½	4⅝	EmD 5pf.50		z40	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
15⅛	13	Empire Fnl	14	19	15	15	15	
11⅛	5	EmpGs .05e	4	23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
21	14⅛	EnglhM .60a	5	152	20	19⅞	19⅞	+⅜
128⅛	94	EngM pf4.25		1	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	+3⅛
7	4⅛	EnnisB .32a	4	47	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
21½	14⅛	Entex 1.20	7	15	21½	21⅛	21¼	−⅛
26⅝	8⅛	Envirotech	14	82	24	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Equimrk .88	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	EquitGs 2.60	5	10	29⅛	29	29	11⅛ EquitLf
1.89e		10 23 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛					18⅛	
32½	24⅝	Esmark 1.40	5	242	32⅞	31⅝	32	
5⅛	3⅛	Esquire .32	5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Esterline .30	10	11	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
37½	23⅛	Ethyl 1.30	5	37	35⅝	35	35⅝	−⅛
49¾	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		13	47⅛	46¼	47¼	+⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Evans Prod		342	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
16	10	ExCellO 1	6	18	15¼	14⅝	15¼	
20⅛	16	Exclsr 1.68e		4	13½	18½	18½	
89½	65	Exxon 5.30e	6	706	89	87⅝	87⅝	−1⅜

F

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅝	4½	Fabrge .40	10	212	7⅝	6½	7⅛	+⅛
47	17	FairCam .80	12	x530	48⅝	46¼	47⅝	+1½
9⅛	4⅝	Fairlnd .30	8	188	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
12⅛	8	FairmiF .60	9	15	12¼	12¼	12¼	
10½	6⅝	Fansteel .40	6	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
6⅝	4¼	FarWst Fnl		16	6	5⅞	6	
7⅞	3⅞	Farah Mfg		29	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Fedders Cp		139	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
15⅞	9⅛	FederalCo 1	9	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	FedMogul 1	10	99	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
19⅞	14⅛	FedNM .80	9	1072	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	−⅛
27⅝	15⅝	FedPap 1.50	4	13	27⅛	27	27	
17¾	12⅞	FPap pf1.20		6	17¼	17	17¼	
10⅝	3⅛	FedSign .30	8	35	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
47⅛	25⅛	FedDSt 1.16	17	274	47⅝	46⅝	47⅛	+⅛
29⅛	15⅛	FerroCp 1	7	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
14¼	10⅛	Fibrebrd .60		28	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Fidelity Fin	6	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
31⅝	25⅛	FidelUn 2.40	6	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	−⅛
12¼	7⅛	FieldcrMill 1	55	12	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
	5⅝	FiltrolCp .60	5	17	11⅝	10⅞	11	−⅛
12⅝	7⅛	FinlFed .52t	6	38	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Firestn 1.10	7	147	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+⅜
16⅛	9⅛	FstChar .37t	10	273	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
22⅛	16⅛	FstChic .90	7	83	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
46⅛	35⅛	FstInBn 1.10	15	202	46⅛	44⅛	46⅛	+1⅛
19⅛	12⅛	FstMiss .24	3	146	17⅛	17	17⅛	
32⅛	24⅛	FstNBo 1.88	6	202	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
22⅛	18⅛	FstNStBn 2	7	70	23⅛	22⅛	22	+⅛
20	13⅛	FstPa 1.32	6	75	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	FPaMtl 1.47e	6	22	3⅛	3	3⅛	−⅛
10⅛	6⅛	FstUnR .95b	10	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
5	4⅛	FstVaB .45e	9	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
16⅛	11⅛	FWisCp 1.76	22	12	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
39	17⅛	FischM 1.10	10	8	35⅛	34⅛	2 FishFds	
40		8 60 16 15⅛ 16 +⅛						
13⅝	4⅛	FishrScl .20	10	23	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	+⅛
18⅝	7⅛	FleetEnt .24	40	159	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
13½	10⅛	Fleming .70	8	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Flexivn .05e	7	484	12⅛	11	12⅛	+1⅛
1⅛	11	Flintkot 1.16	6	57	15⅛	15	15	−⅛
25⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast		9	2	20⅛	20⅛	20
26⅜	15⅝	FlaE Coast						
23⅛	13⅝	FlaPow 1.95	7	140	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+⅛
23⅝	15⅛	FlaPwL 1.46	8	720	24½	23⅝	24	+1
22	18	FlaStl 1.50	1	14	22⅝	21⅝	22	
34½	15	FluorCp .40	17	558	35⅛	33⅝	35⅛	+1½
82	55	Fluor pfB 3		7	85	82⅛	85	+3⅛
18½	10⅛	FMC .92	7	105	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
32	25	FMC pf2.25		9	31½	30⅝	30⅝	−⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Fd Fair .20	8	59	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	FooteCB .80	8	5	9	9	9	
40⅛	32⅝	FordM 2.40	26	733	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ForMcK .88	5	113	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+⅛
26	14⅛	FMK pf1.80		5	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
16	13⅛	FtDea 1.24a		34	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
26⅝	13⅛	FtHowP .48	14	184	25⅝	25	25⅛	−⅛
29	15½	FostWh 1.10	8	216	28⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+2
37⅜	23	Foxboro .60	4	77	37	36⅛	36⅛	−⅛
32⅝	13⅛	FrnklnM .40	17	208	30⅛	28⅛	27⅛	+⅛
31⅛	22⅛	FreepM 1.60	5	96	27⅛	25⅛	27	
19½	14	Frwhf 1.80	10	77	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
6⅝	3⅛	Fuqua Ind	10	54	6	5⅛	5⅛	

G

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6½	2⅝	Gable Ind	4	34	6	6	6	+⅛
2½	15-16	GAC Corp		49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	6	250	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
17⅛	13	GAF pf 1.20		54	17⅛	16⅛	17	−⅛
25⅝	19⅝	GamSk 1.40	5	8	23	22⅝	23	+⅛
24½	19⅛	GamS pf1.75		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
36⅛	23	Gannett .52	21	87	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	−⅛
29⅛	17⅛	GardDen .76	16	261	25⅛	24⅛	25	+⅛
13	6⅛	Garfinkl .96	6	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Garlock .88	6	26	19	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Gas Svc 1.20	6	30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Gateway In		92	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	GCA Corp	8	34	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Gemini Cap		14	10	9⅛	10	+⅛
13⅛	11	Gemlnln 1a		15	13⅛	13	13⅛	−⅛
10⅛	7⅛	GnAInv .24e		38	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
43⅛	31⅛	GnADII .80b	9	30	38⅛	38	38	
35⅛	26½	GATran 1.80	7	x95	33	32⅛	32⅛	−⅛
11½	7⅛	GenBanc .80	5	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
11½	7⅛	GnCable .72	4	265	11⅛	11	11⅛	
14⅛	10½	GenCig 1.20	7	14	14	13⅛	14	
20⅛	7½	G Cinma .44	10	64	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+1
6⅛	2⅛	Gen Develpr	4	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
49⅛	19	Gen Dynam	9	642	49⅛	47⅛	49⅛	+2
49½	32⅛	GenEl 1.60	15	950	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+⅛
26	18⅛	GenFood 1.40	10	643	24⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
18⅛	12½	GenGtn 1.14e	17	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
	12⅛	Gen Instru	9	845	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
31½	24½	Gnlnstr pf 3		5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
19⅛	6⅛	GenMed .20	14	99	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
50⅛	40⅛	GenMill 1.20	14	46	47⅛	47	47⅛	−⅛
48⅛	31⅛	GnMot 3.15e	14	814	43⅛	43½	43⅛	+⅛
68⅛	59	GnMot 5pf 5		2	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	GnPort .20p		44	6	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GPubUI 1.68	6	279	15	14⅛	15	+⅛
11⅛	5⅛	G Refra .20e	3	20	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+⅛
40⅛	23⅛	GnSignal .76	12	369	36⅛	35½	36⅛	+½
4⅛	2⅛	Gen Steel	4	40	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
24⅛	16⅛	G TelEl 1.80	12	653	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+⅛
32⅛	25⅛	GTIEl pf2.50		6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	−1
16	13	GTFl pf1.30		z80	14½	14½	14½	−⅛
15⅛	10⅛	G Tire 1.10b	5	120	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Genesco Inc		163	4⅛	4	4	
42⅛	23⅛	GenuPts .64	27	62	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛	−⅛
47	25⅛	GaPac .80b	17	487	47⅛	46⅛	46½	
67½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z300	64	64	64	
67½	58	GaPw pf7.72		z50	64	64	64	+1
21	12⅛	Gerber 1.05	11	46	21	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
184	127½	GettyO 1.50e	15	132	193½	185	193½	+9½
18	16⅛	GettO pf1.20		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
5⅛	4⅛	GF Bus .32a	5	81	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
14½	10	GianPCem 1	9	9	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
12½	7½	GibrFin .58t	7	26	12⅛	11⅛	12	+⅛
7⅛	3	GiddLw .30e	5	x73	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+⅛
13⅛	8	GiffdHill .52	5	7	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
35⅛	21⅛	Gillette 1.50	11	323	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	−⅛
8½	4⅛	Ginos Inc	9	68	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
8½	4⅛	Gleason Wk		16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Global Mar	13	700	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+1
16⅛	12⅛	GlobeUn 1	5	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9½	GoldWt Fin	8	35	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Goodrh 1.12	5	97	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Goodyr 1.10	9	376	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
15⅛	6⅛	GorJwlA .32	7	3	13⅛	13½	13⅛	−⅛
26⅛	16	Gouldln 1.20	7	70	25½	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Gould pfl.35		14	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Grace 1.60	7	262	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
15⅛	7⅛	GrandUn .80	10	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
21⅛	13⅛	Granitv 1.50	4	14	21½	21⅛	21½	+⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Grant WT		149	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
11½	6⅛	GrayDrg .50	5	13	14	10⅛	11	
12⅛	7⅛	GtAtlPac		72	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
17½	10⅛	GtLkDr 1.20	20	11	16	15½	15⅛	−⅛
15	10⅛	GtNolr 1.10e	15	6	15	15	15	
39½	28⅛	GtNorN 1.60	4	41	37½	37	37⅛	+⅛
22	18⅛	GtNN pf1.60		3	19½	19½	19½	
19	14⅛	GtWnFin .44	9	512	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
29½	20⅛	GrtWU 2.92e	1	18	25	24	24½	−1
17⅛	15	GtWn pf1.88		21	17½	17½	17⅛	+⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GrGiant 1.08	7	2	18	18	18	
14½	10½	Greyhd 1.04	11	489	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		142	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
3⅛	1	Grolier Inc		21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
20	10	Grumm .60	7	150	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
12	6½	Guarln .16e	11	13	11	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
4⅛	2	Guard Mfg		131	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
8⅛	6⅛	GlfLfHld .50	7	171	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
22	17⅛	GulfOil 1.70	4	1585	21	20⅛	21	+⅛
25⅛	11⅛	GlfRes .75e	4	845	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
40⅛	17	GlfR pfA.20		8	36⅛	34⅛	36⅛	+1⅛
31⅛	15⅛	GlfR pfB1.30		45	29⅛	27⅛	29⅛	+2
13⅛	10⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	7	242	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
56	51	GlfSU pf5.08		z30	55	55	55	+1⅛
53⅛	48	GlfSU pf4.40		z100	47½	47½	47½	−1
36⅛	23⅛	GlfWtn 1.10	5	465	37½	36	37½	+1½
5⅛	3⅛	GlfWind wt		556	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
64	45	GlfW pf 3.87		14	65	63⅛	65	+2⅛
67	56⅛	GlfW pf5.75		1	66	66	66	−⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Gulton Ind	16	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

H

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
39⅛	20½	Hack W 2.48	12	15	28⅛	28½	28⅛	+⅛
19	10½	HallFB .50	15	43	18½	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
16⅛	11	HallPrt .80a	7	18	17	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
174	115	Hallibtn 1.32	21	181	174	172¼	173	−⅛
17⅛	12⅛	HamrlP 1.20	4	34	16⅛	16	16⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Hammond	7	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Handlmn .40	18	37	7⅛	7½	7⅛	−⅛
27½	20⅛	HandH .80a	5	90	25	25	25	−⅛
11	6⅛	HanesCp .68		20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
47⅛	24⅛	Hanna 1.35	1	62	44½	43⅛	44⅛	+⅛
29½	14⅛	HarBrJ 1.20	9	33	28	27⅛	28	+⅛
6⅛	3	Hardees	27	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
55½	25⅛	Harnisf 2.10	7	150	57	54⅛	57	+2⅛
31½	31½	Harnisf wi		19	32½	31⅛	32½	+1

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14⅝	8	Harrahs .22	8	29	14⅞	14	14⅛	+⅛
23⅝	14½	Harris 1.20		117	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	
16⅞	10	Harsco 1b	4	14	15¼	15	15	+⅛
9⅝	5½	HartSMx .60	8	136	9⅝	8¾	9¼	+⅛
17½	6¼	HarteHk .30	11	39	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+⅛
17⅞	14¼	HattSe 1.44a		6	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+⅛
22½	16½	HawllEl 1.60	8	92	23	22⅜	23	+
11⅛	7½	HayesAlb 1	7	x28	10⅝	10½	10½	−⅜
4½	2¼	Hazeltine		62	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
14⅞	5½	Hecks .12	8	50	13⅝	12⅝	13⅞	+½
22	13½	HeclaM .37t	18	81	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+⅝
12⅝	6⅛	Heilem .48a	10	88	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+⅛
56	38½	HeinzH 1.28	14	291	56⅛	55⅝	56	+⅜
7⅛	2¼	Helene Curt	8	81	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
30½	23	Hellerint .84	13	109	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	+⅞
130	100	Hller pf4.07		11	130	130	130	+8
12⅝	5¼	HelmeP .60		19	12	11⅞	12	+½
36⅞	26	HelmrhP .30	9	71	36⅛	35½	35½	−⅝
1⅝	1¼	Hemispn Cp		31	1⅝	1½	1½	
34⅝	21½	Hercules .80	19	401	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	+¼
20⅝	10⅛	HershFd .60	11	45	19⅝	19	19⅛	−⅜
27¼	20⅜	Hesston .40	5	56	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	−⅜
28½	25¾	Hestn pf1.60		15	28	27⅞	27½	−⅜
45	20½	Heubln 1.10	15	368	40⅝	40	40½	+⅜
113⅛	56⅜	HewltPk .20	33	622	117⅛	114¼	116⅛	−2⅛
8	3½	High Voltg	15	40	8	7½	7⅞	−⅛
23⅞	12¼	Hillenbd .48	8	27	21⅜	21	21½	
28⅜	11⅞	Hilton Htl 1	18	45	27⅞	27¼	27½	−1
4⅝	2½	HMW Ind	6	33	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
22⅞	11½	Hobart .88	14	36	22⅛	22⅜	22¾	+⅛
15⅞	8½	HoernW .72	7	22	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+⅛
8⅜	2⅝	Hoff Elctrn		30	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	−⅛
15⅜	5⅛	Holiday .25	11	366	12⅞	12½	12⅝	−¼
33⅜	22½	HollySug 3e	1	52	28⅞	28	28⅛	−½
53⅝	34½	Homestk 1a	18	383	51⅞	49⅞	51⅛	+1⅝
39⅞	20⅞	Honywll 1.40	12	654	40⅛	39⅛	39⅞	+⅝
18⅛	12⅝	HoovBll 1.28	7	35	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+⅜
4½	1⅝	Horizon Cp	5	62	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	−⅛
18	7⅛	HospAff .08t	11	34	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
26⅜	8⅝	HospCpA .28	14	935	26⅛	25¼	26	−⅜
10⅞	5⅞	Hostlntl .36	7	34	9⅞	9½	9⅝	−⅛
11⅞	3⅜	HouFab .05e	14	106	11	10½	10⅝	−⅛
18½	11⅞	HouseFin 1	7	382	17¼	16⅞	17	+⅛
32⅜	25½	HouF pf2.50		17	30⅛	30	30⅛	+⅛
42	26⅝	HouF pf2.37		29	38⅞	37⅞	38⅛	+1⅛
26⅝	20⅝	HousLF 1.36	9	259	25	24½	25	+⅜
47⅝	29⅞	HouNGs .80	14	264	49⅞	47	49	+2
14½	4½	HowJohn .24	14	843	13⅛	12⅝	13	
14⅞	10⅞	Howmet 1	6	31	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	9	34	14	13⅝	14	+⅜
5	3	HughHat .40	17	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
92⅝	61¾	Hughs Tl .50	19	354	93⅝	91⅛	93⅛	+⅝
12⅝	4⅛	Humana	9	63	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	−⅛
17⅞	11¼	HuntCh .24	19	8	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+⅛
15⅞	6⅝	HuttnEF .52	7	59	13	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
18⅝	14½	Huyck .40	14	97	17⅞	17	17⅞	+⅜
7⅝	4½	Hydromt .24	4	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛

I

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16½	10⅝	ICInds 1.30	5	98	14	13¾	13⅞	
73	62	ICInds pf 6		1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	−¼
35⅝	27⅞	Cind pf3.50		16	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	−⅜
4⅞	1⅞	ICN Pharm		272	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	−⅜
29	23⅝	IdahoP 1.96	8	47	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+⅜
18⅞	11¼	IdealBasic 1	8	68	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
6½	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	6	133	6½	6⅛	6⅝	
17¼	4⅛	IDS RI 3.23e		62	5½	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
25	10½	IllPowr 2.20	10	212	25½	24⅝	25¼	+⅛
27⅝	17	IllToolW .50	16	5	27½	27⅜	27½	
11⅛	7⅛	ImplCpA .20	6	682	11⅞	10⅞	11	−⅛
39⅜	28½	INA Cp 2.10	10	124	36⅝	36	36⅜	−⅛
18⅞	14⅞	INA Inv 1.59		19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2¼	Income Cap		10	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	−⅛
28⅛	18	IndplPL 1.82	9	244	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
15⅜	10	IndiNat 1.20	18	80	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
8	5½	Inexco Oil		189	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
82	61⅛	IngerR 2.48	14	201	82⅞	81	82⅝	+1⅝
51½	38	IngR pf2.35		66	51¼	50⅛	51¼	+⅛
35½	21¾	InlCon 1.40a	6	22	35⅝	35	35¼	
46⅛	32¼	InldStl 2.40e	4	191	37⅞	36⅞	37	−⅜
7⅝	5¼	Inmont .40	5	183	7	6⅞	6⅞	
8½	5⅞	Insilco .70	5	63	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
13	10⅛	Insil pfA1.25		14	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
40½	27½	InsplrCop 2	14	25	37½	36⅞	36⅞	−⅞
3⅜	1⅛	Instit InvTr		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	4⅛	Integon .28	7	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
35⅛	18⅞	Interco 1.46	7	61	33	32⅞	33	+⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Intrcntl Div	6	25	2⅛	2	2⅛	
35	27	Interlake 2a	3	17	33	32⅞	32⅞	−⅛
227⅞	167¼	IBM 6	18	571	219⅞	216½	218½	+⅛
35⅞	23⅝	IntFlav .36b	40	320	33⅞	33	33⅛	−⅛
30½	19¾	IntHarv 1.70	5	247	30⅝	30	30⅛	−⅛
11⅛	6⅛	IntHold .68e		19	11½	11⅛	11½	
48⅛	30⅞	IntMinCh 2	5	248	45⅞	44⅜	45	−⅛
47	44	IntMlnr pf 4		5	47	47	47	
11⅞	6½	Int Mining	10	45	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
26	17⅜	IntMultl 1.36	6	3	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	+⅛
29⅝	21⅜	IntNick 1.40a	7	532	28⅞	28⅜	28½	
54⅝	34⅝	IntPaper 2	8	335	49⅞	49⅛	49⅜	−⅛
6⅛	3½	IntRect .18e	7	24	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
24⅜	14⅛	IntTT 1.52	7	1204	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	
48⅛	34⅛	ITT pf4.50		143	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
44⅛	31⅞	IntTT pfJ4		270	44⅛	44	44	−⅛
44⅞	32½	IntTT pfK4		36	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	−⅛
31⅞	21	ITT pfN2.25		268	30⅞	29⅞	30	+⅛
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		7	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	+⅛
19	11⅞	Intrpce 1.20	6	18	18⅞	18	18	−⅛
61	47⅞	Intrpce pf 5		56	58½	57⅛	58⅛	+1⅛
15⅞	11⅞	IntrsPw 1.40	9	16	14½	14¼	14⅛	+⅛
5	3	IntrstUn .24	14	74	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
28	12¼	Iowa Beef	5	132	28	27⅛	27⅞	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	95	44	11⅞	10⅝	11⅛	+⅛
16½	10⅞	IowaIlG 1.56	7	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
20⅝	16½	IowaPw 1.84	7	24	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅜
17⅛	14⅞	IowaPS 152.	7	40	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+⅛
6½	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	11	63	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
28½	13⅛	ITE Imp .72	8	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
14½	5⅛	Itek Corp		79	13⅛	12⅞	13	+⅛
12⅞	6½	IU Intl .85	4	157	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
32	22½	IU Int A		5	29	29	29	

J

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13½	8	JamesF .68	9	33	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
15	9½	Jantzen .70	5	11	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
11½	5⅝	JapanF .90e		183	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
35	28⅛	JeffPilot .72	14	417	35	34⅜	34⅜	
106	101	JeC pf 13.50		z108	102⅛	103	103	
87	71	JerCe pf9.36		z20	78⅞	78⅛	78⅛	+½
25⅞	17½	JewelC 1.20	9	216	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
5	2⅛	Jewelcor	188	24	3⅜	⅛	22⅛	Jim
47⅛	28	JimW pf1.60		183	47	46	46⅛	−½
17⅞	14	JHanS 1.52e		26	16⅛	15⅞	16	
21⅛	18	JHan 1.88e		19	20⅛	19⅞	20	
24⅛	19⅛	JhnMan 1.20	8	494	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
98⅜	72⅛	JohnJn .80a	33	417	95⅛	95⅛	96	
13⅝	8	JohnCon .60	16	16	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+⅛
27½	20½	JhnCont pf 2		3	27	26⅞	26⅞	−½
14⅛	6	JonLogn .40	25	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
55	50⅛	JonLau pf 5		z110	54	53	53	
31	24⅛	Jorgen 1.56b	3	1	27	27	27	−½
21⅞	11½	Jostens 1	9	88	21	20½	21	+⅛
77⅛	42⅛	JoyMfg 1.60	14	270	77¼	76⅛	76⅝	−⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Justice Mfg		1	3	3	3	

K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
30⅛	18⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5	725	30⅝	29⅞	29	−1⅛
62	42⅞	Kai 59pf4.75		3	57	55½	57	
55	48⅛	KaiA pf 4.12		1	52	52	52	
7⅛	4⅜	KaisCem .50	15	31	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	
27½	21½	KalCe pf2.50		1	25	25	25	+⅛
14	11	KalCe pf1.37		2	12	12	12	
16⅞	9⅞	KaneMill .24	4	38	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+⅛
25⅞	16⅞	KCtyPL 2.28	8	49	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	
18½	13⅛	KC Soutn 1r	4	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
11	9	KC Sou pf 1		z130	10	10	10	
16⅞	11⅝	KanGEl 1.60	7	x20	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
17	14½	KanNeb 1.32	7	39	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
18½	15⅛	KanPLt 1.52	9	18	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
3⅞	3⅞	Katy Ind	5	29	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
14½	9⅞	Kty pfB 1.46		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
9⅞	3	KaufBd .04p		162	7⅞	7½	7⅞	−⅛
17	14⅛	Kauf pf1.50		4	14⅞	14½	14⅝	−⅛
14⅞	8⅛	Kowecki .40	7	22	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
15	9	KayserR .60	32	16	12	12	12	+⅛
6⅞	3⅞	KeeneCp .28	7	124	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
8½	4⅞	Kel or .50	6	87	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
17⅞	14	Kellogg .70	17	127	17⅞	17	17⅛	−⅛
9½	6⅞	Kellwood .80	5	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
39½	27	Kennmt 1.40	6	11	37⅞	37½	37½	+⅛
41	31¼	Kennecott 2	9	613	39	38	38⅛	+⅜
18¼	13⅛	KyUtil 1.74	11	191	16	15⅛	15⅞	−⅛
93	60	KerrMcGe 1	17	338	91⅛	89⅜	90⅛	+½
20	15	KeystCons 1	2	19	16¼	16½	16¼	+⅛
20⅝	13⅛	Kidde .80	5	112	20⅝	19⅞	20⅜	+⅛
49	3⅛	Kidde pfB 4		12	44⅞	43⅞	44⅛	+⅛
42⅜	25	Kid pf A2.20		7	43	42	43	+1⅛
34⅝	24⅛	KlmbCl 1.60	7	141	27⅞	27⅛	27½	−½
9⅞	5⅛	KingDSt .40	8	49	7⅞	7	7⅛	−⅛
16⅛	11⅛	KirschCo .90	8	9	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
25½	15⅛	KLM Airlin		7	25	24⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
31⅛	14⅛	KnightRid .54	15	100	30⅛	30	30⅛	+⅛
9½	4⅛	Koehrg .30p	7	48	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	−⅛
60⅜	38½	Koppers 2.40	7	47	58⅞	58	58	−⅛
51	42½	Koppr pf 4		z230	48⅛	47	47	−1
4⅜	3⅛	Koracrp Ind	8	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
42	34¼	Krafto 1.92	13	298	40⅞	39⅞	40	+⅛
31½	20⅛	KresgeS .24	34	1082	30	29½	30	+⅛
12⅞	8½	Kroehler Mf		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
24	15⅛	Kroger 1.36	7	228	22	21¼	21½	+⅛
7⅛	4½	Kysor .40	4	17	6	...	...	...

L

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18⅛	12⅝	LacGas 1.60	7	7	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
18⅞	12⅝	LamSess 1b	3	8	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
12½	8¼	LaneBry .72	7	9	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
6⅞	3½	LearSieg .36	5	119	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
25⅞	17⅛	LearS pf2.25		9	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+⅛
27½	12⅞	Leaswy .60b	10	3	24⅝	24½	24½	+⅛
13¼	8½	LeedsN .50	6	693	10	9⅝	9⅞	−⅛
12⅞	7¼	Leesona .60	3	22	11⅛	10⅞	11	
13⅛	9	LehPCt .80	7	7	12⅛	12	12	
1⅝	9-16	LehVal Ind	20	198	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
12½	8½	Lehmn .72e		64	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
8½	2⅞	Lennar Crp	21	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
21	11⅞	Lenox .72	11	6	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
7⅞	4⅛	LevFd Cap		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅛	11	LevFin .75a		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
30⅞	13	LeviStra .40	9	47	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜	+⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Levitz Furn	103	7072	5⅛	5	5⅛	−⅛
5⅞	2⅛	LFE Cp	9	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
5½	4⅛	LFE pf.50		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
22¼	13⅞	LOF .80	9	73	18⅞	16⅛	16⅞	−⅛
		LOF pf4.75		6	53⅝	52½	53½	+⅛
8¼	3⅛	LibbMcNL	8	221	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	6	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Librty Loan		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
6½	4	LibrtyLn pf		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
32	25⅞	LiggMy 2.50	10	24	31½	30⅞	31½	+⅛
72	60	LigM pf 5.25		1	72	72	72	
79⅞	57⅞	LillyEll 1.10	29	165	75⅞	74⅝	74⅞	−⅛
33½	24	LincNat 1.60	10	153	29⅞	29	29½	−½
18½	13½	LincPl 1.74a		10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Lionel Corp		28	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
8	3⅛	Littonln .13r		291	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+⅛
28⅞	23½	Litn cv pf 3		1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+⅛
16½	10½	Litton pfB 2		12	15½	15⅛	15½	
3⅛	1⅛	LMI Inv		4	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
13⅞	3⅞	Lockhd Airc	7	537	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
25	14½	Loews 1.28	7	341	25⅞	23⅞	24⅞	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	LomaFin .36		44	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
20½	14⅝	LomM 3.10e	5	88	15⅜	15	15⅜	+⅛
9½	5⅛	Londoni .40e	5	15	9½	9⅛	9½	+⅛
16½	9⅛	LoneStInd 1	7	118	15⅝	14⅞	15	+⅛
62	50	LoneS pf4.50		1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	−⅛
28	22½	LoneSG 1.20	7	205	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
100½	99½	LSG pf 10.32		z70	102	101⅛	102	+1⅛
14⅞	10⅛	LngIsLt 1.50	7	165	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+⅛
67¼	51¼	LIL pf 5.75		59	62	61⅞	61⅞	−⅛
116	104	LIL pfN 13		z100	110	109	110	+2
76	44	LongDrg .80	29	3	66⅛	66	66⅛	+½
11	2¼	Loral Corp	10	271	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
29⅛	19⅞	LaLand 1.12	9	855	26⅞	26	26⅛	
16½	8⅞	LaPacif .20	10	206	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	−⅛
22	17⅛	LouisGs 1.84	10	261	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Lowenst .40		8	11⅞	11½	11⅛	−⅛
18⅛	9	LTV Corp	2	438	16	15⅛	15⅞	−⅛
26⅜	12	LTV A 3.55t		17	20	19⅛	19⅛	−½
73⅝	48	LTVCp pf 5		4	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	
56⅝	35⅛	Lubrizol 1	20	212	53⅞	51⅛	52⅛	−1⅛
15	8	LuckStr .64b	12	x127	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Ludlow .72	9	x86	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	−⅛
30	22½	LukenSt 1.60	5	36	27⅛	26⅛	26⅞	−⅛
18⅛	13½	LykeYng 1e	1	89	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
36⅞	26⅝	Lykes pf2.50		23	30	29⅞	30	
5⅜	3½	LynCSys .20	8	31	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	

M

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅞	6⅛	MacAF .60b	9	16	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
4½	1⅛	MacDonal.	5	146	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
5	2⅛	Macke .30	8	x8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Macmill .25	6	146	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
22⅛	12⅛	Macy 1.10	8	330	21⅝	21	21⅝	+⅛
9⅞	7⅛	MadisFd .60		101	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
6⅛	3⅛	MadSq Gar		7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
8⅞	3⅞	Magnavox		10	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
17½	11½	Mallory 1	11	33	17½	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
26⅞	16⅛	MallHyd .44b	13	17	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
5½	2	Manhat Ind		17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
12½	9	Manpwr .88	5	22	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
37½	25⅛	MfrHan 1.72	7	372	34	33½	34	+⅛
45⅞	37⅛	MAPCO .70	18	400	44⅞	42⅞	44	+⅛
18	5⅛	Marathn Mf	6	113	11⅞	11⅛	11½	
44⅞	29½	MarO 1.80a	8	347	44	42	42⅝	+1½
29	13⅞	Marcor 1	8	88	25⅛	25	25	−⅛
57	25½	Marcr pf A2		83	51⅛	50½	51	−⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Maremt .40	12	93	14⅛	13⅝	14	
18⅞	13⅛	MarMid 1.80	6	132	17⅞	17⅛	17½	−⅛
27⅞	16⅞	MarionL .48	14	213	22⅞	21⅛	22	−⅛
34⅞	13⅞	Marley .60	15	30	36⅞	35	36⅛	+2
14⅞	6⅞	Marqtt .50e	6	35	11	10½	10½	−⅛
17	8⅛	Marriot .37t	19	173	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
58	41	MrshMc 1.60	21	120	57⅞	55⅛	57	−⅛
26⅞	15⅛	MarshF 1.24	12	55	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
17⅞	13⅞	MartMa 1.30	5	180	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
20½	5⅛	MartPr .50e	10	54	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+⅛
16⅛	11⅛	MarldCup .54	7	29	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅛
51½	30	MascoCp .32	22	311	49⅞	49½	49⅞	+⅛
26⅛	16½	Masonite .54	41	35	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	−⅛
17⅞	13⅞	MasyFer 1	4	33	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+⅛
11⅞	7⅞	MasMt 1.24e	8	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
16⅞	11⅞	MasCo 1.39e		35	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
12½	10⅛	MasInc 1.02		32	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
19⅛	12	MatsuE .31e	11	13	17⅞	17½	17½	
43	21½	MayDSt 1.60	14	154	44⅝	42⅞	43⅞	+1
27	20	MayD pf1.80		5	27½	27¼	27¼	+⅛
30½	14½	MayerOs .92	7	36	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+1⅛
5⅛	3⅛	MaysJW .28	8	19	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
31½	19	Maytg 1.30a	19	110	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	+⅛
10⅝	5⅝	MBPXL .20e	11	18	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
64⅛	27⅞	MCA Inc 1	9	220	64⅞	63	63⅛	+⅞
12½	7⅛	McCord .96	5	20	10⅛	10¼	10½	+½
4⅛	2⅛	McCrory Cp		12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
93⅛	59⅛	McDer 1.20	11	506	97	93⅛	95⅛	+2
60⅛	38⅞	McDonalds	29	554	54	52⅞	52⅝	−1
18	8⅛	McDonD .40	7	251	17⅞	17	17⅛	+⅛
17⅝	11⅞	McGEd 1.20	13	71	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
13⅝	6	McGrwH .56	11	233	13⅛	13	13	
22½	13	M GH pf1.20		5	22	22	22	+⅛
51	29⅛	McIntyre	12	z110	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	−⅛
23⅛	10⅝	McKeeCo 1a	7	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
29⅛	16	McLean .72	8	35	29⅛	27	29	−⅛
17½	13⅛	McLoot 1.60	5	125	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
10	7½	McNeil .80	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17½	13⅛	MeadCp 1.20	4	59	17⅞	16⅛	17	
35	28⅛	Mea pfB2.80		2	34⅛	34	34⅛	+⅛
20	13	Medusa 1.40	10	99	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅞	MEI Cp	8	74	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
17⅞	6⅞	MelvlSh .48	14	372	16⅛	15⅞	16	+⅛
10⅝	2½	Menasc .12t	8	134	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
59½	28⅛	MercStr .80	16	2	57½	57	57½	+1
89½	57⅞	Merck 1.40	30	416	85⅛	83⅛	84⅞	+⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Meredith .70	4	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
17⅞	10⅛	MerrLyn .60	9	529	16⅞	16⅛	16½	+⅛
24⅛	18⅛	MesaPet .05	34	578	22⅜	21⅜	22⅛	
26⅜	23	MesP pf1.60		205	26⅛	25⅞	26	+⅛
11⅛	7	Mesabi 1.10e	10	59	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22	14⅛	MestaM 1.20	16	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
15⅛	12⅛	MGM 1	6	938	15⅛	15	15⅛	
13⅛	5⅛	Metrom .50	18	62	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
79½	64⅛	MetE pf8.32		z80	71	71	71	+1⅛
	56	MetE pf7.68		z10	61	61	61	−1
75⅛	63	MetE pf8.12		z110	71	70⅛	70⅛	+⅛
10⅛	8⅛	MGIC In .10		375	18	17½	17⅞	−⅛
12⅜	8⅛	MichGs 1.30	7	7	12⅞	12	12⅛	+⅛
25	14⅛	MhTube 1.20	5	19	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Microdot .60	5	47	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
26⅞	9⅞	Microw .79t	12	76	26	24⅞	24⅞	−1
14	10⅛	MldC Tl 1.04	7	149	12	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
15½	12⅛	MldSUt 1.26	7	1045	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Midlnd Mlg		15	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	MidldRoss 1	5	24	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
24⅛	17½	MilesLb 1.28	8	35	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
9½	4⅛	MiltBrd .36a	10	88	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
68	43	MinMM 1.35	27	908	68	67⅛	67⅛	−⅛
17⅞	10⅛	MinnPL 1.56	8	21	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
12⅛	9⅛	MirroAl .96	8	25	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
21⅞	16⅛	MissRiv 1.20	5	x56	21⅞	21⅛	21½	+⅛
17½	16⅛	MoPac pf 1		1	15	15	15	−⅛
20	14⅛	MoPlCe 1.68	7	13	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
11⅛	8	MoPSV .84b	7	8	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
48	34⅛	MobilOl 3.40	5	792	48	45⅛	45⅛	+2⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Mobile Hom		25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
14⅞	8½	Mohasco .60	37	24	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Mohk Data		268	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
19⅝	8⅛	MohkRub 1	7	12	13⅞	13	13	
22⅛	14⅛	Molycrp .40	4	28	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
20⅞	9	MonarchM 1	5	9	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+⅛
4⅞	5⅛	Mongrm Ind	4	59	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
11⅛	7	MonrEq .28	19	108	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
78⅛	41	Monsan 2.60	7	483	66⅛	65⅛	65⅞	+⅛
79	48	Mons pf2.75		3	72	72	72	+½
30	24⅛	MonDU 2.08	9	8	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
25⅞	22⅛	MonPw 1.90	9	131	27⅛	26⅛	26⅞	+⅛
23	19⅝	MonSt 1.88a		79	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
7½	4⅞	MONY .70e	9	48	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
78⅛	27⅞	MoorMc 1.40	6	167	79⅞	77⅛	77⅛	−⅛
67½	51⅛	Morgan 1.80	14	76	66½	65⅛	65⅛	−⅛
24⅛	1⅛	MorrsKn .88	6	65	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
6⅞	2⅞	MorseSh .20	7	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
4⅛	1⅛	MtgeTr Am		27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
12⅛	11½	MortNor .88	9	149	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+⅛
57⅛	33⅛	Motorola .70	24	425	52⅞	50⅞	51⅞	−⅛
41⅞	25⅞	MtFuel 1.20	16	76	40⅞	37⅞	39⅞	−⅛
19⅛	16⅛	MtStTel 1.52	9	13	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Munford .36	5	28	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Munsd pf.40		7	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
15⅛	11	Munsng 1.03	50	17	15	14⅞	15	
14½	10⅛	MurphC 1.20	6	37	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+⅛
31⅛	15½	MurpOil .60	5	116	22⅞	21½	22	−⅛
17⅛	12	MurryOh 1	5	4	17	16⅛	16⅞	−⅛
15⅛	12⅝	MutlOm 1.32		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7⅛	4	MyersL .40	10	164	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+1

N

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
38⅛	22⅛	Nabisco 2.20	13	94	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+1
32⅛	17	NalcoCh .60	22	266	31½	31⅛	31⅛	−⅛
10⅛	4⅛	NarzoScl .40	10	38	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
22⅛	15	NashueC .60	9	31	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
14⅛	7⅛	NatAlrl .50	6	138	12	11⅞	11⅞	
14½	7⅛	N Avia .69e		154	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+⅛
10⅛	9½	NatCan .53	5	94	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
24⅛	19⅛	N Can pf1.50		2	22⅛	22½	22½	
52⅛	29⅛	N Chem .28	34	152	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛	−⅛
8½	5⅛	NatCityL .90		14	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
37⅞	29⅛	NatDet 2.32	5	4	37⅛	37	37	
15⅞	13⅛	NatDist 1.20	5	80	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
22½	16½	NatFuelG 2	6	28	22½	22	22½	+½
14⅛	8⅛	NatGyp 1.05	8	92	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
5	1⅞	Nat Homes		36	4	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	Natlnd .25	3	145	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅛	9⅛	Nt MedCare	18	76	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
2½	⅞	NatMtge Fd	13	1	1⅛	1½		
30⅛	26⅛	N Pres 1.20a	6	4	30⅛	30½	30½	+⅛
48⅛	9⅛	Nat Semicn	28	961	40⅛	33⅞	39⅞	−⅛
9	6⅛	N Svclnd .72	7	49	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
15½	11⅛	N Stand .90	5	22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
46⅛	30½	N Starch .88	17	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	−⅛
45⅛	32⅛	NatSt 2.50a	4	51	38⅛	38	38	−⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Nat Tea		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35½	30	Natoma 1.20	4	266	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
37⅛	14½	NCR Cp .72	11	972	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+1⅛
16⅞	6⅛	Neptune .40	8	13	14	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
18⅛	15⅛	NevPw 1.50	5	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
22⅛	20⅛	NewP pf2.20		z1280	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
18	15	NewP pf1.74		z150	17⅛	17	17½	+⅛
19	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	219	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
13⅝	8⅛	NEngGE 1.28	8	43	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
27⅛	22⅛	N EngT 2.36	10	53	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Newhall .40	18	89	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
26½	19⅛	Newmt 1.60	7	163	25⅛	24⅞	25	
87	63⅛	Nwmt pf4.50		2	80	79	79	−⅛
22⅛	15⅛	NYSEG 2.20	6	126	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
91	78½	NYSE pf8.80		z100	83	82½	83	
11⅛	8⅛	NiagMP 1.18	7	292	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
98	87	NiM pf 10.60		z1430	89	88	89	+1⅛
74	63	Nla M pf7.72		z1250	70	70	70	
42⅛	35⅛	NiaM pf 4.10		z120	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
41	31	NlaM pf 3.90		z20	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	−⅛
37	29	NlaM pf 3.60		z100	34	34	34	+⅛
13⅛	11	NlaShr 1.03e		37	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
16⅛	11⅛	NL Ind 1	5	149	15	14⅛	14⅞	−⅛
18⅛	13⅛	NLT Cp .60	7	266	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+⅛
71	59⅛	NorfkWn 5	8	706	68	66⅛	67⅛	−⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Norlin 1.25	4	32	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Norris 1.12	6	35	16⅞	16	16⅞	+⅛
40⅛	24⅛	NoACool .80	13	26	40⅛	40	40⅛	+⅛
10⅛	5⅛	NoAMt 1.64e	4	245	6⅛	6	6⅛	
20⅛	12⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	8	63	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−½
3⅛	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	6	42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅛	NoCeAir wt		31	1⅛	15-16	15-16	−1-16
9⅛	6⅛	NoestUt 1.02	6	591	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅛
11½	8½	NoCenGs .68	8	5	10⅛	10½	10⅛	−⅛
23⅛	17⅛	NorllGas 2	8	26	23	22⅛	23	+⅛
24½	19⅛	NoIlG pf1.90		1	23	23	23	
16⅛	13⅛	NIndPS 1.36	8	71	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅛
67⅛	51⅛	NNGs 3.10a	6	155	68⅛	67	68	+1⅛
22⅛	15⅛	NoStPw 1.84	9	182	24	23	23⅛	−½
101	92½	NSPw pf8.80		z10	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	−1⅛
47	42⅛	NSPw pf4.11		z60	44½	44½	44½	
4⅛	2⅛	Northgt .50e	17	28	4⅛	4	4	
32⅛	22⅛	Northrp 1.60	6	79	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+⅛
32⅛	23⅛	Nrthp pf1.45		2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
22⅛	11⅛	NwstAirl .45	8	345	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
42⅛	34	NwtBnc 1.60	9	16	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
25⅛	13⅛	NwEn cf1.80	4	54	25	24⅛	25	+⅛
33⅛	15⅛	Nwtlnd 1.75	3	823	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+1⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Nwstind wt		60	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+1⅛
100	59	Nwind pfA5		55	103½	99	103	+4½
100	68	Nwind pfC5		30	103	99	103	+5
75	49½	Nwtin pf4.20		25	77⅛	74⅛	77⅛	+4⅛
12⅛	7⅛	NwstL 1.31e	8	53	10	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
46	34⅛	NwtSt 2.48a	8	45	37	35⅛	36⅛	+⅛
28	20½	Norton 1.70	7	50	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
19⅛	10⅛	NortSim .40	10	1557	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+1
44	25⅛	NortS pf1.60		9	40	39⅛	40	+1
18⅛	16⅛	NucorCp .28	4	16	17⅛	16⅛	17	−⅛
11⅛	10½	NVF Co n	2	105	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛

O

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅛	5⅛	Oak Ind .48	5	18	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+⅛
28	12⅛	OcclPet .75e	4	3436	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	OccldPet wt		1243	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+½
67⅛	42	OccidPt pf 4		79	62	57⅛	61⅛	+1½
64⅛	40⅛	OccIP pf2.8		227	63⅛	60	63	+1⅛
21⅛	19	OccIP pf2.50		258	21	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
32⅛	22⅛	OccIP pf2.16		19	32⅛	31⅛	32	+⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Ogden 1	4	249	18⅛	18	18⅛	−⅛
32⅛	23	Ogdn pf1.87		9	29⅛	28½	28⅛	−1
16⅛	12⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	207	15	14⅛	15	+⅛
106	99	OhE pf 10.76		z880	99⅛	99	99⅛	
112	101	OhPw pf 14		z2120	107½	103	106½	+3½
75	68	OhPw pf8.04		z100	69½	69½	69½	+½
15⅛	10⅛	OKC Cp .80	4	40	11⅛	11	11⅛	
22⅛	17⅛	OklaGE 1.40	11	224	22⅛	21⅛	22	+⅛
9½	9⅛	OklGE pf.80		z130	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
23½	17⅛	OklaNG 1.60	9	30	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
28⅛	14⅛	OlinCp 1.20	5	57	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
20	13⅛	Olinkraft 1	5	35	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Omark .50	4	54	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11	7⅛	Oneida .76	5	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
12⅛	10	Opelika 1	8	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	18	25	11⅛	11	10⅛	+⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Orange .12	10	126	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
33	24⅛	OtisElv 2.20	6	65	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛	−⅛
27	11	OutMar 1.20	22	126	26	25⅛	26	+⅛
14⅛	8	OutletCo .75	5	6	14	13⅛	14	
15⅛	9	OvernltT .88	6	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
12⅛	8⅛	OverShip .15	4	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
40⅛	25⅛	OwenCn .88	22	111	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
48⅛	32	Owenlll 1.72	8	99	41⅛	41	41⅛	+⅛
73	62½	Ownll pf4.75		1	68	68	68	
11	7⅛	Oxfrdind .60	4	4	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+½

P

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14	11½	PacAS 1.20a		31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
23⅛	18⅛	PacGas 1.88	7	1251	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
19	14⅛	PacLtg 1.68	7	80	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
23⅛	13⅛	PacPetrl .80	10	35	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
20⅛	14⅛	PacPw 1.60	10	119	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
15½	12⅛	PacTT 1.20	9	42	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z20	71	71	71	+⅛
9⅛	6½	PacTin .80e	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	PaineW .70e	18	84	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
13	8⅛	PalW pf1.30		9	12	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PalmBc .25	6	270	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+1
9⅛	3	Pamida .05e	11	73	8	7⅛	8	
5⅛	2	PanAm Air		320	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33⅛	27⅛	PanhEP 2	7	93	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
10	6⅛	Paprclf .60b	7	84	11	10	10⅛	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Pargas .98	8	55	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
21⅛	13⅛	ParHan 1.12	5	37	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	−⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ParkPen .32	7	23	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
32⅛	14	Pasco Inc	14	242	31½	29⅛	30⅛	−1⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Payls nw .25	9	91	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
21⅛	9⅛	PeabGa .68r	13	68	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	PennDix .24	5	29	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Penn Fruit		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
63⅛	36½	Penney 1.16	31	370	55⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+1⅛
28	15⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	164	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+1
120	105	PaPLt pf 13		z160	115	115	115	−1
93	79	PaPL pf8.60		z200	87½	87⅛	87⅛	−1⅛
89	72	PaPL pf8.40		z50	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+⅛
85	69	PaPL pf8.00		z190	80	79⅛	80	+⅛
52	44⅛	PaPL pf4.50		z70	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	−⅛
50½	41⅛	PaPL pf4.40		z50	44½	44⅛	44⅛	−⅛
26½	17⅛	Pennwlt 1.36	8	44	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
42	31	Penwl pf2.50		3	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
22	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
22½	17	Pennzol 1.20	7	421	22⅛	22	22⅛	
80	68½	Pennz pfB 8		12	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PeopDrg .20	13	16	7⅛	7½	7½	
36⅛	30⅛	PeopGs 2.68	6	79	36½	36	36⅛	
70	40½	PepslCo 1.48	18	x126	69	68	68⅛	+⅛
29⅛	16	PerkElm .28	27	136	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Pet Inc 1.50	6	201	21½	21	21⅛	−⅛
14½	10	Petinc pf 1		8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
12	6⅛	PeterPl .80	24	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
78	34	PetrieS .88a	23	9	71⅛	70	71⅛	+1⅛
19	8⅛	Petrolan .50	7	88	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
20⅛	16½	Petrlm 2.01e		19	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
36⅛	24	Pfizer .76e	18	423	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
40	29	PhelpD 2.20	8	301	35½	34⅛	34⅛	−⅛
14⅛	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	396	13½	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z230	83	82	83	+1
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z80	73½	73⅛	73½	
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z550	65	64½	64½	−1½
73½	57	PhilE pf7.75		z270	66	65	66	+1
11	10⅛	PhilaSub n	7	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
59½	40⅛	PhilMorr .90	16	899	55	53⅛	53⅛	−1⅛
6	2	Philips Ind		48	5½	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Phil I pf.25p		7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
57⅛	37	PhilPet 1.60	12	686	57½	56½	57⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	PhilVnH .48		7	6	6	6	
18⅛	7⅛	Pickwck Int	8	37	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
14½	9⅛	PiedNG 1.28	6	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	13	20	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+⅛
65	36	Pillsbry 1880	13	434	68⅛	66⅛	67⅛	+2⅛
26⅛	19½	Pion Cp 1.20	9	241	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+⅛
18⅛	11⅛	PitneyB .60	9	295	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17½	13½	PittFrg .80b	9	x15	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
42½	34	PittFtW pf		z100	41½	41½	41½	+⅛
81½	36⅛	Pittston .80a	9	689	80	78⅛	78⅛	−1⅛
29⅛	12⅛	Pizza Hut	13	88	29⅛	28½	28⅛	−⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Plan Resrch	10	364	4⅛	4½	4½	−⅛
4½	2⅛	Playboy .12	11	7	3⅛	3½	3½	−⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Plessey .93e	6	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PNB M .60e	16	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	
34⅛	15	Polaroid .32	40	1244	33	32⅛	32⅛	−⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Ponderosa	19	177	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
18⅛	8⅛	PopeTa .60b	9	10	17½	17½	17½	−⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Portec 1b	4	34	19⅛	19	19⅛	−⅛
17⅛	12⅛	PorlGE 1.58	9	45	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
43	23⅛	Potlath 1.40	8	49	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+½
13⅛	10	PotmEl 1.16	7	465	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
56⅛	50	PetEl pf5.50		z200	51½	51½	51½	
45	35⅛	PotEl pf4.04		z200	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	−1⅛
34⅛	26⅛	PotEl pf2.44		25	29½	29½	29½	
29⅛	24⅛	PPGInd 1.70	7	93	28⅛	28⅛	28½	+1⅛
12⅛	6	Premier .32	8	46	11⅛	10⅛	11	+⅛
14⅛	10	Premr pf.90		24	15	14⅛	15	+⅛
100⅛	78½	ProctGam 2	23	105	98½	98	98	−⅛
32⅛	18⅛	Proler 1.40	7	77	29⅛	28	28⅛	+⅛
6	4	PSA Inc		45	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+⅛
14	12½	PSvCol 1.20	7	1001	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
17	12	PSvEG 1.72	8	383	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
111	104	PSE pf 12.25		z1850	108	106⅛	106⅛	−1
76	61	PSEG pf7.52		z150	68⅛	68	68⅛	+⅛
77	61	PSEG pf7.40		z110	67	66⅛	67	
52	42½	PSEG pf5.05		z20	48	48	48	+⅛
15⅛	12⅛	PSEG pf1.40		1	14	14	14	+⅛
32⅛	29½	PSvInd 2.56	10	112	38	37½	37⅛	−⅛
13½	11	PSInd pf1.08		z58	12½	12½	12½	
18	11½	PSvNH 1.64	6	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
18⅛	11⅛	PSvNM 1.28	9	68	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
9½	3	Publckr .19t	9	85	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo .30	9	68	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
4½	2⅛	PR Ce .03p		8	4½	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
25⅛	15⅛	PugSdP 2.16	6	45	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+⅛
52⅛	38	Pullmn 1.70	10	90	57	56½	56½	+⅛
13⅛	7⅛	PurexCp .88	8	52	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+⅛
3	1⅛	Purltn Fash		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31⅛	17⅛	Purolator 1	10	19	29⅛	29	29	−⅛
18½	12⅛	QuakOat .88	10	458	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
22⅛	15	QuakStO .64	13	88	22	20⅛	21⅛	−⅛
6½	4	Questor .12r		23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛

R

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
43⅛	36	RalstonP .90	16	186	41½	41⅛	41⅛	−⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Ramada .12	16	324	5	4⅛	4⅛	
10	6⅛	Rancoln .40	58	33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5⅛	RapdAm .50	8	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅛	17⅛	Raybest 1.50	4	11	26	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Ramlnt .40	8	55	17⅛	16⅛	17	−⅛
52½	25⅛	Raytheon 1	13	844	52⅛	51½	52⅛	+⅛
20⅛	10⅛	RCA 1	16	1242	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+⅛
54⅛	39	RCA cvpf 4		13	54⅛	53½	54	+⅛
42½	33½	RCA pf 3.50		z100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
24⅛	15⅛	RdgBate .35	7	202	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Rodman Ind		145	3⅛	3½	3½	−⅛
14½	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	11	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Reed Tool	11	32	25⅛	25	25	−⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Reeves 1.80	6	1	20	20	20	−⅛
15⅛	10⅛	ReichCh .60	4	83	13	12⅛	13	+⅛
7	4½	Rellab St .60	7	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17	10½	RelianEl .90	5	31	16⅛	16	16⅛	
48	35	Relian pf 3		2	45	45	45	
29½	19⅛	Relia pf1.60		6	28½	28	28	
8	4⅛	RellGp .20p		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
16⅛	7⅛	ReG pfC.65p		31	8⅛	8½	8⅛	−⅛
18⅛	10⅛	ReG pfB.55p		4	12⅛	11½	12	
10⅛	8⅛	RepubCp wi		29	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
12	8⅛	RepFinS .80	6	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1½	RepMgt Inv		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35⅛	22½	RepStl 1.60a	3	299	32	31⅛	31⅛	−⅛
10⅛	4⅛	ResrvOil .12	9	211	9⅛	9	9⅛	−⅛
19	13⅛	RetailCred 2	8	5	18½	18½	18½	
37⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS .32	17	33	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
14½	6⅛	RevCop .37e	6	134	13	12½	12⅛	−⅛
81½	47⅛	Revlon 1.20	21	141	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛	−⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Rexham .20	6	39	4	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
22⅛	12⅛	Rexnrd 1.12	6	35	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
35	22⅛	Rexn pf2.36		1	33½	33½	33½	−⅛
56⅛	49½	Reylnd 2.88	8	513	56⅛	54⅛	55⅛	−⅛
63	52½	Reyln pf2.25		189	62½	60⅛	61½	+1½
24	14⅛	ReynMet 1a	4	121	22	21½	21½	−⅛
53½	44½	ReyM pf4.50		9	53	52	52½	
8½	7	ReynSec .40	10	34	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
12½	10	Richardsn 1	6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
24½	13½	RichMer .64	12	250	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Richmnd .80	8	32	13⅛	13	13	
14⅛	10⅛	RiegelT 1.20	5	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
16⅛	8	RioGran .60	6	31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
9⅛	7½	RioGr pf.80		42	9⅛	9½	9½	
14⅛	4⅛	Rite Ald .16	29	456	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
24⅛	11½	RivianF .90	12	40	22½	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
14½	9	Robshaw .70	18	22	13½	13⅛	13½	+⅛
19⅛	13⅛	Robrtsn 1.30	6	15	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
15⅛	10½	Robins .24a	13	596	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
15⅛	10⅛	RochG 1.24b	6	48	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+⅛
13⅛	9⅛	RochTel 1.76	11	57	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Rockowr .52	13	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
24	18⅛	Rockwllnt 2	7	517	24	23½	23½	−⅛
59	50	Rklnt pf4.75		22	58½	58⅛	58⅛	
21½	17	Rklnt pf1.35		3	21½	21½	21½	+⅛
82½	46½	RohmH 1.23	16	162	78⅛	76½	77½	−1
10⅛	7⅛	Rhrlnd .40	7	80	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
20⅛	11⅛	Rollins .30	14	76	20⅛	20	20⅛	
8	4⅛	Ronson .28	25	30	8	7⅛	8	+⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Roper 1.20		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
25⅛	18	RorerA .90	12	38	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	−⅛
44⅛	27⅛	Rosario .40b	17	88	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+⅛
16½	8⅛	RoyCCol .64	15	168	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+⅛
38⅛	24½	RoylD 2.71e	3	174	6	35⅛	36	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Roylind .45t	11	63	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	RTE Cp .16	16	59	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
25⅛	14	Rubbrm .36	33	59	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
21⅛	11	Rucker .20	9	x495	24	22⅛	24	+2⅛
10⅛	5⅛	RussTog .76	14	31	9⅛	9	9	
7⅛	3⅛	Ryder Sys		272	6	5⅛	5⅛	

S

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
28⅛	25	SabineR .56	11	47	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	−⅛
3⅛	1½	Safegrd Ind	27	57	3⅛	2⅛	3	−⅛
50	34⅛	Safewy 1.80	14	188	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	+1⅛
7⅛	3	Sag Corp	6	104	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
67½	34⅛	StJoeM 2.40	6	156	60½	59⅛	60⅛	+⅛
31⅛	30⅛	StJoeMin wi		24	31	30⅛	30⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	12	1	11	11	11	+⅛
27⅛	21⅛	StLSaF 2.50	6	24	24	23⅛	24	+⅛
11⅛	9½	StPaulS .96a		82	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	103	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
5	3½	Salant .24b	5	9	4½	4⅛	4½	+⅛
12⅛	10⅛	SanDGs 1.20	7	173	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
9½	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		67	8⅛	8½	8⅛	−⅛
23⅛	8⅛	Sangamo .70	12	15	23	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
9½	5⅛	SJuanR .80t	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
30⅛	24⅛	SFeInd 1.80	7	309	27½	27	27½	
8⅛	7⅛	SFeInd pf.50		13	8	8	8	+⅛
30⅛	18⅛	SanFeInt .40	11	299	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+1⅛
13½	5⅛	SargWel .40	10	18	12⅛	12½	12½	
5⅛	3⅛	Saul RlEst		121	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+⅛
8⅛	6⅛	SavnE .66r	4	50	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
11⅛	9	SavnEA 1.34		5	11⅛	11	11	
3⅛	1⅛	Sav A Stop		14	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
6⅛	3	SavODr .15e	11	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
7½	1⅛	SavinB Mch	29	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2½	Saxon Ind	17	581	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2	SCA Svc	6	46	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6	2⅛	Schaefer Cp		32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
67⅛	44½	ScheringPl .80	26	376	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	−⅛
30	15⅛	SchlitzBr .68	20	234	30⅛	28⅛	29⅛	−⅛
89½	69	Schlumb .60	31	456	90½	88⅛	90½	+1
14½	9	SCM Cp .80	4	121	13½	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
8½	4⅛	SCOAInd .60	6	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
19⅛	8⅛	ScotLFd .72	5	30	19	18½	18⅛	−⅛
16⅛	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	9	51	16⅛	15⅛	16	−⅛
13½	8⅛	ScottFor .68	6	18	13½	12⅛	13	
19½	12⅛	ScottPap .68	9	310	17	16⅛	17	+⅛
15	8⅛	ScovillMfg 1	13	38	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
36½	25½	Scovil pf2.50		2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	−⅛
6	4	ScudDuoVt		11	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+⅛
8½	7⅛	Scud pf.82k		50	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
23½	10⅛	ScoCont .20	6	72	23	22½	22⅛	−⅛
31½	21⅛	SeabCL 1.40	4	391	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
5½	2½	SeabWA .14t	8	22	5⅛	5	5	−⅛
37	27	Seagram .80	13	34	29⅛	29½	29½	−⅛
6½	3	Seagrave	14	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
10⅛	7	SealdPw .72	7	29	9⅛	9½	9⅛	−⅛
25⅛	13⅛	SearleG .52	15	5367	22	20	21⅛	
73⅛	43⅛	Sears 1.60a	25	503	69⅛	68⅛	69	+1
3⅛	1⅛	Seatrain Lin	78	269	3½	3	3½	+⅛
37	21½	Sedcolnc .13	11	221	37	36⅛	37	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	SvcCplnl .10	6	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	Servoml .60	5	37	8⅛	8	8⅛	−⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Shakspre .28	10	62	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	5⅛	Shapell .10	7	23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
54⅛	39⅛	ShellOil 2.40	6	x337	54½	54	54⅛	+⅛
31	11⅛	ShellT 1.16e	5	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
8	4⅛	ShellrGl .56	4	40	7½	7⅛	7½	
16	10⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
48⅛	34½	SherwW 2.20	7	20	45⅛	44½	44⅛	−⅛
18½	8½	SierrPac .92	7	74	9⅛	9½	9½	−⅛
18½	14⅛	SignalCo .90	6	59	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
39⅛	22½	Signal pf2.20		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	−1⅛
16⅛	14	Signal pf 1		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
38⅛	25½	SignodeCp 1	12	7	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
7⅛	2½	SimPrec .12	12	340	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+⅛
20	12	Simm .60a	12	86	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+⅛
19⅛	8⅛	SimpPat .40	30	121	18½	18	18	−⅛
17⅛	9½	SingerCo .40		283	17	16½	16⅛	−⅛
36½	27½	Singr pf3.50		33	36⅛	36	36⅛	−⅛
29⅛	10½	SkaggCo .60	14	62	28⅛	28½	28½	−⅛
58⅛	53½	Skelly 1.20a	6	20	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
11⅛	6½	Skil Corp	10	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
26	14½	Skyline .24	73	243	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	−⅛
9⅛	7⅛	SmithAO .60	43	15	9⅛	9	9⅛	−⅛
31⅛	15⅛	Smithlnt .24	14	484	32⅛	31⅛	32	+⅛
57⅛	43⅛	Smlthkline 2	14	162	56½	56	56	−1⅛
12½	7⅛	SmithTr .45	5	10	10	10	10	
11	7⅛	SolaBs .60	5	30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Sonesta Int	1	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
11	5	SonyCp .02e	29	1009	11½	11	11	+⅛
36	29	SooLin 4.50e	7	11	32	31⅛	32	+⅛
7½	4½	SOS Con .34	5	33	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	−⅛
15⅛	9⅛	SCarEG 1.48	8	221	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9	SoJerin 1.56	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
13⅛	8	Southdown	3	166	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
24⅛	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		25	19⅛	18⅛	19	+⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SoestBkg .80	7	16	11½	11½	11½	
6½	5⅛	SoealPS .64r	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
19⅛	15⅛	SoCalE 1.63	5	487	20⅛	19½	20	+⅛
11½	8⅛	SouthCo 1.40	8	2145	12	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
28½	23⅛	SolnGE 2.28	7	65	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
57	41	SoNRes 1.65	10	71	58	57	57	
34	28⅛	SoNETl 2.64	9	19	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
54½	50	SoNE pf4.62		z200	52	52	52	+⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Sou Pac 2.24	9	217	26	25½	25⅛	−⅛
56½	40	Sou Ry 2.12	10	201	55	53⅛	54⅛	+⅛
57½	44	SouRy pfA 5		1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	SouUGs 1.60	8	24	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Southld .40b	14	137	25	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SwstFor .20	6	78	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
18⅛	12½	SwtFl pf1.50		9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
11⅛	9⅛	SwstPSv .90	8	273	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
7⅛	5	Sparton .24a	4	64	6⅛	6	6	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sperryrfut 1	9	35	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
33	27½	Sperry H pf 3		2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
46½	25⅛	SperryR .76	12	411	45	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Sprague E	10	181	10⅛	10	10⅛	−⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Spring M .75	11	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
16½	14⅛	SquarD 1.10	12	602	16	15⅛	15⅛	+1
41½	24⅛	Squibb .64	19	647	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	−⅛
92	40	StaleyMfg 2	6	59	88	77⅛	77	
43	24½	StaleyAM wl		12	41	39⅛	39⅛	−⅛
22⅛	17⅛	StPoor 1.52a		12	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	−⅛
69⅛	52	StdBrands 2	17	260	70⅛	67⅛	67⅛	−⅛
50⅛	26⅛	StdBPaint .32	5	4	43⅛	43	43	−⅛
30⅛	23⅛	StdOxCal 2	5	1166	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	−⅛
47	36	StdOilInd 2	7	374	45⅛	45⅛	46⅛	−⅛
75⅛	44½	StOilOh 1.36	22	360	74⅛	73⅛	74⅛	−⅛
8½	6½	StdPress .40	4	315	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	−⅛
8⅛	6⅛	StdProd .66	6	23	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Standex .52	4		9	9	9	
21⅛	12⅛	StanWks .95	6	49	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
5⅛	6	Stanray .60	6	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	3	18	18	18	
4⅛	2⅛	StatMut Inv		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	9⅛	StaMS 1.18e		13	11	10⅛	11	
70⅛	40	StaufCh 2.20	8	261	70	69	69⅛	−⅛
69⅛	39⅛	Stau pf1.88e		3	69	69	69	+2⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Sterchi .40	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
25½	16⅛	SterDrug .70	15	1050	20⅛	19½	19⅛	−⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .40	7	251	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
16⅛	10⅛	StevensJ .80	7	298	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
21⅛	17	StewWa 1.52	7	6	23⅛	23	23	
18⅛	13⅛	StokVC 1.10	5	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
52⅛	33⅛	StoneWeb 2	9	553	52	49⅛	51⅛	+2⅛
12⅛	8⅛	StoneCon .60	3	33	12½	12	12½	+⅛
10½	9⅛	Stop Shop 1	5	97	16⅛	16⅛	16½	−⅛
21⅛	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	7	17	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+⅛
11	6⅛	StridRite .70	7	19	10½	10	10½	+⅛
33½	19	StuWar 1.22	16	22	33⅛	31⅛	32	
57½	46	StuWr pfB5		1	55½	55⅛	56⅛	+⅛
25	16	SIW pfA1.40		9	25½	25½	25½	+⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Suave Shoe	6	36	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
18½	11⅛	SubProGs 1	7	121	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SuCrest .20a		36	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Sun Chm .40	10	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
37½	29	SunOil 1r	5	130	34½	34	34⅛	+⅛
40½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		64	38	37⅛	38	+⅛
19	11½	Sunbeam 1	11	110	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
24	12⅛	Sundstrd .80	8	130	23⅛	22½	23	
40	27⅛	Sunds pf3.50		4	38½	37⅛	37⅛	−⅛
15⅛	9	SurshMn .48	15	60	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
25⅛	15	SupValu .60	9	63	25	24⅛	25	+⅛
191⅛	153	Supr Oil 1.40	13	10	191	186⅛	190⅛	+5½
5⅛	3	SupmkG .20	13	93	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
16½	9⅛	Superscope	4	14	13½	13⅛	13½	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	SutroMt .25a	11	42	5	4⅛	5	+⅛
7	4	Swank .42	6	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
23⅛	12½	Sybron .84	11	77	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
41⅛	28	Sybrn pf2.40		3	41	40	41	
7⅛	3	Systron Don	45	51	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛

T

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
25⅛	11⅛	TaftBrd .90	8	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Talcott Nat		68	3	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
8⅛	5	Talley .60	6	164	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		24	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
15⅛	9⅛	TampaE .76	10	174	15⅛	14⅛	15	−⅛
48⅛	11⅛	Tandy Corp	11	197	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+⅛
6⅛	4	Tappan .20		24	6⅛	6	6	
7⅛	4⅛	Technicolr	6	28	7	6⅛	7	
14⅛	5	Technicon .20	13	33	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
38⅛	18⅛	Tektronx .20	14	120	39½	38⅛	39½	+⅛
6	2⅛	Telecor .25	6	36	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
19	9½	Teledyn .32t	11	120	18⅛	18½	18⅛	
9½	1½	Teloprmpt		1810	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
3½		Telex Cp		1318	3	2⅛	3	+⅛
24⅛	19⅛	Tenneco 1.60	6	364	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
2⅛	⅛	Tennco wt A		399	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
91⅛	74	Tennc pf5.50		6	85½	84⅛	84⅛	+⅛
20⅛	13½	TesoroP .40	4	520	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	
27½	21½	Texaco 2a	6	1646	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+⅛
30½	28½	TexCom .90	13	62	38	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
32⅛	26⅛	TexETr 1.70	8	232	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+1⅛

(Continued on next page.)

THYSSEN Information

THYSSEN FIGURES 1973/74

External sales rose by 32 % to DM 22.8 billion. Output of the entire Thyssen Group went up in real terms by 6 %. Almost 17 million tons of steel were produced.

RESULTS 1973/74

The profit for the year amounted to DM 340 million. DM 170 million was allocated to the free reserves of the companies in the Thyssen Group in order to strengthen equity capital. On April 25, 1975 the Annual General Meeting approved an increased dividend of DM 7 per share of DM 50 nominal value to be paid from the ATH balance sheet net profit of DM 151 million.

THYSSEN'S NEW STRUCTURE

Through the integration of Rheinstahl the Thyssen Group has broadened its range of operations. The Thyssen activities have been streamlined, the most recent change being the formation of Thyssen Edelstahlwerke AG by Deutsche Edelstahlwerke and Edelstahlwerk Witten.

THE NEW FISCAL YEAR 1974/75

In the first months of the fiscal year 1974/75 the Group continued to expand. At the same time, however, the worldwide recession led to a drop in the level of orders, especially in the steel sector. THYSSEN, however has a firmly established basis which enables the Group to withstand difficult market conditions.

Consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 1974 (summary)

ASSETS	in million DM	LIABILITIES	in million DM
Invested capital		Share capital and reserves	2,891.3
Gross fixed assets	14,770.1	Contingency reserves	3,405.4
Depreciation	10,232.4	Financial indebtedness	3,310.0
Net fixed assets	4,537.7	Other liabilities (including dividend)	4,230.6
Financial assets	948.0		
	5,485.7		
Current assets	8,351.6		
Total assets	13,837.3	Total liabilities	13,837.3

Details for 1973/74 are given in the Annual Report which, like the brochure "The Thyssen Year 73/74", is available on request. Reports on the ATH Annual General Meeting and current business trends will be presented in our series "Thyssen aktuell".
The Company's complete Annual Statement of Accounts will be published shortly in the Federal Gazette (Bundesanzeiger).

AUGUST THYSSEN-HÜTTE AG
DUISBURG-HAMBORN

THYSSEN

Steel and high-grade steel — AUGUST THYSSEN-HÜTTE AG, THYSSEN NIEDERRHEIN AG, THYSSEN EDELSTAHLWERKE AG

Capital goods — RHEINSTAHL AG WITH THE FOUNDRIES, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, AND TRANSPORTATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISIONS; THYSSEN WESTFÄLISCHE UNION AG

Trading and investments — THYSSEN HANDELSUNION AG, THYSSEN STAHLUNION AG, THYSSEN RHEINSTAHL TECHNIK GMBH, HEINR. AUG. SCHULTE AG, RHEINSTAHL HANDEL UND VERKEHR GMBH

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
30⅞	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	137	31⅞	30⅞	31½	+ ⅞
29¼	25	TxGs pf1.50		2	30⅛	30⅞	30⅞	+ 1⅛
34⅛	23⅞	Texsglf 1.20	7	354	33⅞	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
14	8¾	Texasind 1b	13	18	12¼	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
14½	61	Texinst 1	32	252	111	108¾	110¼	+ 1¾
9¼	6⅛	Texas Intl	6	256	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
21½	14⅞	TexOGs .01b	9	296	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	+ ¾
33¼	20⅜	TexPLd .70e	16	5	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	18	TexUt 1.24	11	487	24	22¾	23½	+ ⅞
6⅛	2¾	Texfi Ind		17	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
22½	12⅛	Textron 1.10	9	343	24⅛	22¼	24	+ 1⅜
29⅝	20¼	Textr pf2.08		19	28⅞	28	28½	+ ½
23¼	15	Textr pf1.40		3	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ½
17½	9⅜	Thiokol .70	6	76	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
45½	25⅜	ThomBet .72	23	16	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞	+ ⅜
11	5	Thomin .40b	14	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	ThomJW .50	10	24	7⅛	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4¼	ThriftDg .40	11	79	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
19⅝	10⅛	TI Corp 1	17	146	15⅞	15	15⅛	— ⅛
40	30¼	TidwatM .60	9	24	40	39⅞	39⅞	
14	7¼	Tigerin .40e	18	127	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
53½	24¾	TimeInc 2	10	57	43⅝	48	48	— ½
7⅞	10½	TimeMir .50	11	x164	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛
35	24¾	Timkn 1.80a	7	46	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		27	10⅞	10½	10½	— ½
8	5⅛	TolinP .15e		23	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Todd Shipyd		29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20	16⅞	ToledoEd 2	7	50	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ¼
10	6⅛	TonkaCo .10	14	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	4⅜	TootRol .40b	8	11	7¾	7½	7½	+ ¼
29	17½	TraneCo .96	15	38	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	27⅛	TranUn 1.56	11	61	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	+ ⅞
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		491	8⅞	8¼	8½	— ⅜
16¼	11⅜	TWA pf 2		5	13	13	13	
12⅜	7½	TranWF .16	9	57	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
9½	6	Transam .59	14	299	9⅛	8⅞	9	
21¼	17½	Traninc 1.84		15	17⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ¼
9	7¾	Transco .80	13	97	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Transcn .45	6	27	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅜	4⅜	TranOh .20r	5	x9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	12¾	Tranwy 1.40	6	53	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	19⅞	Travlrs 1.93	12	227	27⅛	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
36	28	Travelr pf 2		5	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	+ ½
18⅞	4⅞	TRE Corp		159	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	
19⅞	16	TriCon 1.25e		96	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ¼
34¼	28½	TriCn pf2.50		4	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ½
4⅞	2⅞	TriSou Mroe		26	2¾	2⅞	2¾	
15	11⅛	Triaind .90a	4	10	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅛	TrianPlc .40	72	31	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	9⅛	Trinity .80	4	11	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
23	13¼	Tropican .20	19	112	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
23¼	14¼	TRW In 1.20	8	169	23⅞	22½	22⅞	— ⅜
57½	40¼	TRW pf4.50		6	57⅛	56⅞	56⅞	— ½
64	41⅜	TRW pf4.40		10	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞	+ ¾
18⅝	7⅜	TucsonG .96	7	x139	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	TwenCen .40	9	317	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅝	8½	TycoLb .10e	11	146	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
24⅞	13½	TylerCp .60	5	31	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
U								
23	13⅞	UAL In .60a	6	325	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	21	23	22¼	22⅛	— ¼
14⅛	10⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	6	14	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	8½	UMC Ind 1	6	37	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
3	1⅝	UMET Tr		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10½	9½	Unarco .50	3	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	6¾	UnBanc .84b	6	758	8¾	8½	8⅝	
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	11	69	65⅞	65	65½	+ ½
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	7	1168	63¼	61⅝	61⅝	— 1⅜
47⅞	32½	UnINV 2.95e	9	4	43¾	43⅛	43¼	
7⅝	2½	Union Corp	11	54	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
12½	8	UnCom 1.33	7	65	10⅜	10½	10½	
12½	9⅜	Un Elec 1.28	8	145	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
80	67⅞	UnEl 7lpf 8		1	71	71	71	
71	64	UnEl pf7.44		2	65½	65½	65½	+ 1½
47	38	UnEl pf4.50		z310	41	40	41	
26½	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		2	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Un Fidelity	11	131	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
41⅞	32½	UnOCal 1.98	5	381	41¼	41	41⅛	

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
54	43	UOCa pf2.50		45	53⅞	52⅞	53⅜	+ ⅛
80¾	62	UPacCp 2.80	15	x671	78¾	77½	77⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	11	UnPac pf.47		2	12½	13½	13½	
3⅛	1⅞	Uniona Inc		8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
9	6⅞	Uniroyal .70	6	134	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
81¾	65½	Uniryal pf 8		z150	76	76	76	
8	3⅛	Unl Brands		43	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅜	UnBrnd pfA		9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6	UnitCp .70e		25	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
8⅜	4⅜	U FinCal .20	7	49	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅞	UnGasP .72	8	x353	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
22½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	x33	22	21½	21⅞	
10¼	6⅛	UnitInd .36b	7	30	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Unitin pf.42		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅞	Unitinn .10		x53	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	34	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	
15½	12¼	UnitMM .80	7	45	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	8	Un Nuclr	236	845	19⅛	16⅞	18⅞	+ 2¼
2½	1⅝	UnitPk Min		10	2	2	2	
11½	6	UnitRotg .49	5	121	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
34	25½	USFidG 2.40	13	64	33⅞	33⅜	33½	+ ⅛
17¼	12½	USFoG 1.50e		16	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
25⅞	20	USGy pf1.80		4	23¾	23½	23⅝	
7½	2⅜	US Home		104	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5	2½	US Ind .33r		223	4⅛	4	4	
14	9¼	USLeasg .24	9	105	10	10	10	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	US Rltylnv		26	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
12¼	7¾	US Shoe .95	7	44	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
65⅞	38¼	US Stl 2.80	4	1025	60	58⅞	58⅞	— 1¼
23½	13¼	USTobac .90	12	92	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
45⅞	31¼	Unit Tech 2	7	1103	51½	49¾	50¼	+ 1⅞
150	85½	UnTech pf 8		129	123½	119	120½	+ 1
15½	12½	UniTel 1.08	9	675	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
1½	7-16	UniTel wt		354	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ¼
20⅞	16½	UnTl 2pf1.50		14	18	17½	17¾	
8½	3½	Unitrode Cp	12	30	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
29	15⅞	UnivarCp 1	4	44	25⅞	25½	25⅝	+ 1¼
33⅞	25½	UnivLe.f 2	7	11	32⅞	33	33⅜	+ ¼
18	11¼	UOP .90	6	179	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	24	615	47⅞	47	47⅛	+ ½
10⅝	8½	UslifeF .96a		10	9½	9½	9½	
19	12	USM stpl.20	4	78	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
25½	19⅞	USM pf2.10		15	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅜
16½	14½	USM pf1.50		z10	15½	15½	15½	
72½	39½	Urahintl 1	22	244	73¾	71⅞	73¼	+ ⅝
27⅞	22⅞	UtahPL 2.36	9	91	27¾	25¾	27⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	17	UV Ind 1b	3	65	22	21⅜	21¾	
28	20½	UV In pf1.26		2	25¼	25	25	+ ⅜
V								
12¼	6½	Varian .20	11	244	12⅛	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	22¼	Veeder 1.72	6	6	24⅝	24¼	24⅞	+ ¼
4⅞	3	Vendo Co		443	4¼	4	4⅛	
5½	2	Venice .20	24	12	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	11	VestSec 1.25		25	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
33½	21½	Vetco Offsh	17	390	34⅞	33½	34⅛	+ 1⅜
25¼	10⅞	VF Corp 1	8	34	23⅞	22¼	22¼	— 1⅛
10	2¾	Viacom Int	12	184	9½	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	VictCmp .50		10	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
12½	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	1025	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅜
88	70	VaEP pf8.84		z10	81	81	81	
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z80	69	69	69	— 2
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z100	69	69	69	+ 1
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z1040	69½	69	69½	
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z210	68	67	68	+ 2
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z40	48	48	48	— 1
7¼	3¾	Vornado Inc	14	182	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
12⅞	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	15	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ½
33¼	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	11	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
W								
20⅞	12⅛	Wachova .76	9	31	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅜
43½	27¾	Wach pf2.20		4	44	43½	43½	+ 2¼
4⅛	2½	WachRt .04e		19	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
12⅞	10	Walgreen 1	11	31	13	12¾	12⅞	
44	29⅛	WikrA 1.40a	10	64	33¼	33	33	— ¼
25½	17⅞	WallBus .55	10	7	24	24	24	+ ½
10⅛	6	Wal-Mur .60	5	33	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
21⅞	9½	WalMart .12	21	189	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
15⅝	6⅝	WangL .08e	15	121	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9½	4⅝	Ward Foods	26	22	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	7¼	Warnaco .80	8	233	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
8½	4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	6	7½	7½	7½	
17⅜	8¼	WrnCom .50	7	162	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
63	40	WrnC pf4.25		7	61¼	59½	59½	— 1½
34¼	17	WrnC pf1.25		1	34½	34½	34½	
35⅞	25	WarnerL .92	16	478	37¼	35½	37	+ ½
22¼	13⅜	Warn S 1.20	10	28	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
15	12	WashGs 1.98	5	32	18	17⅞	17⅞	
13½	9½	WashNat .80	6	25	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
29⅞	23⅞	WasN pf2.50		1	26¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
17⅞	11⅞	WashSIl 1a	3	10	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
19¾	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	23	18⅞	18½	19½	+ ¼
9⅞	4	Waste Mgmt	12	705	10⅝	9⅝	10½	+ ⅞
32⅞	11¾	WalknJ .20e	15	55	33¼	32¼	32½	— ⅜
4⅜	3	WayGos .40	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7	3⅜	Wean Unit	7	76	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
15¼	10¾	Wean pf.94k		1	15	15	15	
7⅜	4½	Weathrd .40	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅞	2⅛	Webb Del E	10	42	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¼	WellMcL .60	7	23	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	15	WelsMkt .60	9	5	20½	20	20	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Welbilt Corp		20	1⅛	1	1	
19⅞	12⅞	WellFgo .96	7	53	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
7	3⅜	WellFM .90e		28	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
37¼	18⅞	WstPtPep 2	7	75	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	7	95	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝
25⅞	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	6	x44	23½	22⅞	23⅛	
16⅞	7⅞	WnCo NAm	11	123	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	
8⅜	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	18	7	7	7	
14⅞	8¼	WnPub'h .80	6	222	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	55	148	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
60	42	WnUn pf 6		2	52½	52½	52½	— 1
42½	30	WnUn pf4.60		2	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— 1
46	32½	WnUn pf4.90		1	45	45	45	+ ½
19	9¾	WestgEl .97	53	1918	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
50¾	39	Wst E pf3.80		z100	50½	50½	50½	
31	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	5	x81	27	26⅝	25⅞	— ⅜
15⅞	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	3	16	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
43¾	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	24	273	43⅜	42	42¾	+ ¾
17¼	10¼	WhelFry .40	11	134	17½	17	17¼	
31⅞	18	Whe'P 1.40e	1	32	24⅝	24	24¼	
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		z100	58	58	58	+ ¼
50¾	41	WhelPit pf 5		z200	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
27	15⅞	Whirlpool .80	43	103	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
21	8¾	WhitCon .80	6	114	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ¼
33⅞	29	WhitC pfC 3		2	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅝	WhiteM .10a	4	265	9⅛	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Whitteker	11	2697	4	3½	4	+ ½
13¼	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	7	175	12½	12	12⅛	+ ½
4⅛	2⅝	Wlebdlst .28	9	18	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
37⅞	25⅞	WilmsCo .60	7	1940	34⅞	33⅛	34⅞	+ 1⅞
54	29⅞	WilmsCo wl		326	49	47⅜	49	+ 1⅜
67	45	Wilms pf.80		3	61	61	61	
39⅞	27⅜	WinnDx 1.32	13	94	39½	38⅞	39½	+ 1¼
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		128	6⅝	6½	6¼	— ⅛
25½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	11	94	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+ ½
102	89¾	WisE pf8.90		z100	97	97	97	+ ½
15	11⅞	WiscPS 1.32	8	22	14⅝	14	14⅛	
27½	17⅛	Witco 1.20	6	64	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
3¼	1⅜	WolvrW .05e	12	31	3	2¾	2⅞	
13⅞	6⅝	Womelco .56	8	59	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ¼
17⅞	7	WoodsCp .48	9	171	17⅜	16	17⅛	+ ½
17⅛	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	7	373	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
29	20	Wolw pf2.20		1	27	27	27	+ ⅜
6⅞	2⅜	World Airw	6	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
63	41⅜	Wrigly 2.40a	12	4	63	62⅝	62¾	— ¼
4	1⅝	Wyly Corp		37	3⅛	3	3	
X-Y-Z								
87½	50¼	XeroxCp 1	18	929	76½	75¾	76¼	+ ⅜
12⅞	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	5	152	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ½
10¾	4⅜	Yates Ind	6	30	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
13	9⅜	YngSDr .60a	5	8	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
19½	9⅞	ZaleCorp .76	8	51	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
32⅞	22⅜	Zapata .60	4	222	32⅝	30½	30⅞	— ⅞
6	2¼	Zayre Corp	57	135	5⅝	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	104	x527	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜
10¾	4½	Zurn Ind .32	13	245	10½	10	10½	+ ¼

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅛	4¾	AAR Cp .28	6	16	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
6	3⅛	AAV Cos .28	4	12	6	5⅝	5⅜	— ⅛
6½	3⅜	AbrdMf .40b	7	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Acme Haml	11	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Acme Prec	25	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	¾	Adam Russl	10	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅞	6	AdobeO .05e	12	215	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
3⅛	2	A&EPlast P	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	6	15	1⅛	1	1⅛	
1	⅜	Aerodex Inc		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
6⅝	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	12	16	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Aeronca Inc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3	1¼	AffilCap .08t	7	12	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Affil Hsp .50	13	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2⅜	2	After Six .10	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2	1	AIC Photo		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	Aiken Ind	5	31	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
11	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	8	44	10	9¾	10	+ ½
7⅞	3½	AirpxEl .10e	6	3	7⅝	7½	7½	
47	15⅜	AjaxMag 1a	8	12	45¾	45	45¾	+ 1
25	15½	AlanWd .25p	1	2	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
6½	2⅞	Alaska Airl	6	56	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	⅞	Alba Waldn		6	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
11⅞	5⅜	Alcolc .12e	7	22	11⅜	11	11	
5½	3⅛	Alleghy Airl		98	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅜	Alleg Cp wt		14	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Allied Art	15	276	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Alpha Ind		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1⅜	Altamil Cp	3	9	4	3⅞	4	+ ½
⅞	9-16	Altec Corp	34	42	¾	11-16	11-16	
10⅞	6½	AlterFds .60	5	23	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
51	42⅞	Alcoa pf3.75		z400	45⅞	45¼	45¼	
11	3⅜	AMAX wt		307	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
4⅜	1⅞	Amco Ind	3	23	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1¾	AHessLL wt		118	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	
7¾	5⅝	Am Agronics	11	304	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅜
21⅞	9½	AmBusP .32	12	7	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
⅝	3-16	ACapMig wt		6	¼	¼	¼	
5⅛	2⅛	Am Fletch		10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅞	9⅝	A GarPd .30	7	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3¾	Am Intl Pict	4	4	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	A Israel .13r	3	21	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	A Kitchn Fd	5	3	2½	2⅜	2½	
14½	7⅝	AMaizeA .48	4	23	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	23	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
40	27	Am Mf 2.70e	4	5	39⅜	39½	39⅜	+ ⅛
8	1⅞	AmMot Innns		52	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
34½	27½	AmPetrof 2	5	11	33	33	33	+ ¼
3⅞	2	Am Plan Cp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅞	2⅛	A Precs .25e	6	20	4⅞	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Am Rlty Tr		10	2½	2⅜	2½	
½	1-16	AmRlyT wt		5	3-16	3-16	3-16	— ⅛
2½	1½	Am Rccreat		3	2	2	2	
4	2	A SafEq .11t	15	11	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅛	2⅜	A Techin .12	23	16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		54	3	2½	2⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅜	AMIC Cp	9	33	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅜	Anglo C .12e	7	192	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅞	4¼	Anixter .16	5	212	11½	10¾	10⅞	— ⅜
5⅞	1½	Anken .10e	10	35	5¼	5½	5½	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅞	Anthony .30t	8	33	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Applid Data	15	6	2⅛	2½	2½	
22¼	12⅝	Aquit Ca .30	17	23	21¼	21	21¼	+ ½
7¼	5	Ariz CL .10e		36	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	4½	ArzCol pf.48		11	5½	5⅜	5½	
2⅞	1½	Armac Enl		2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
21⅞	6¾	Armin Cp	6	73	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ¼
5¼	2¾	Arrow Elect	3	17	4	4	4	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Arundel .49t		18	6¼	6	6	
9¼	4¾	Arwood .25e	3	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	8	66	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ¼
9⅝	5⅝	AshlOil Can	9	6	9	8¾	8¾	
15-16	5-16	Askin Svc		8	1	15-16	1	+ 3-16
8¼	4⅝	Aspro .40b	6	15	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
1⅝	11-16	AssdFd Str		3	1	1	1	
1⅞	1	Astrex Inc		7	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Atalnta .05p	27	1	3½	3½	3½	
1	½	Atco Ind	27	3	13-16	10-16	13-16	
1⅜	¾	ATI Inc	2	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9½	5⅛	Atl Richt wt		379	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
9	6	Atlas CM B	10	112	9	8⅝	8⅝	
1⅝	½	Atlas Cp wt		95	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
22¾	12⅞	Augatinc .15	17	237	21¾	19¾	19⅞	— 2¼
14½	10⅛	Austral Oil	9	8	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
8	4⅛	AutoTrn .58t	18	25	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅞	1⅜	Auto Bldg	16	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅛	4⅜	AutmSvc .20	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	21⅜	AutoSw .84a	12	24	34⅝	34	34⅛	+ ⅜
19⅞	9⅛	AVC Cp .82t	4	12	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
3⅞	2	AVEMC .87		19	2⅜	2½	2½	
5	3½	Aydin Cp	5	29	4½	4⅜	4½	
B								
8	4½	BadgrMt .50	7	1	6½	6½	6½	
7⅝	3⅛	BakerM .15t	6	6	6⅛	6½	6½	
6	4	BaldwS .36e		4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
14½	11⅜	BanFd 1.16e		7	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
15-16	⅜	BangPun wt		9	⅜	9-16	9-16	— 1-16
9⅝	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt		581	10⅝	8¼	10¼	+ 1⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Banner .04	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Barnes Eng		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	Barnwel Ind		107	7⅜	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜
7½	4⅛	BarryWr .40	6	18	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Bartell Med		7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
3⅛	2⅜	Barth Sp .28	10	59	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜
2	1¼	Baruch Fost	16	213	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛

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1⅞	1⅛	Barwick ET		49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
7½	4¼	BasinPet Cp	4	87	7⅛	7	7	
9½	7⅜	BayrkUt .72		15	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	6	51	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	13-16	BelsctR .05t	54	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5	1⅜	Benrus Crp	7	44	4	3⅞	½	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Berg Enl		15	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
2⅝	⅜	BergRlt .20e		36	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	BergRlt wt		63	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6½	2⅜	Berg Bruns	15	40	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅜	Brg B pf1.15		3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	BernzOmal		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	BervenC .12	58	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3½	1⅜	Beth'em Cp	5	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Beverly Enl		173	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11½	5⅝	Bic Pen .36	9	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
20¼	12⅝	Big Ber 1.12	4	10	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
14⅞	9⅝	BlnkMf .80a	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅝	BlnnySm .60	9	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	3½	Blessings	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	1½	Blount .08	6	20	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
2½	1⅛	Bluebird Inc	3	19	2	2	2	
5⅝	3⅛	Bodin Ap .40	4	10	5½	5	5½	+ ½
8⅝	5	BoltBer .20e	7	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14½	4½	Bowne .20	12	7	14⅛	14	14⅛	
17⅞	9⅝	BowVall .10	24	74	14⅛	13¾	14	
23	7⅛	Brad Regan	9	131	19	18	18½	— ⅛
18½	6⅛	BradldC .20	22	34	12¼	11¾	12	— ½
3¼	1⅝	Branch .05e	18	22	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	BranlfAr wt		14	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	Brascn A 1b	3	36	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	10	BraunEn .52	6	14	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Breeze Corp		5	3⅛	3½	3½	
26¼	10¼	Brewer 1.20	3	x182	21⅞	20⅛	20⅞	— 4⅛
9	4	Brooks P .20	6	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	BrownCo wt		10	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¼	BrnF B .52b	9	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	4½	BrwnF pf.40		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	BTU Eng	7	57	2⅜	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	Buell In .30b	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Bulldex .32	4	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10¼	7¼	Bundy 1.08		11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
3¼	1⅝	Burgess Ind	9	49	3⅛	3	3	
73⅝	5⅜	Burnslnt .60	11	x85	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜
6	3⅜	Bush Univ	19	1	6	6	6	
11⅝	6	Butlerint .50	4	12	9⅜	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	14¼	Butles G Oil	4	101	22⅝	22½	22½	
C								
6	1⅛	Cablcom Gn	10	22	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
5⅝	1⅜	Cagles In A		18	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6¼	Caldor .16b	9	23	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	Calcomp		27	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Cal Life Cp	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13½	9	Cal PrtCm 1	9	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
8½	5	Camco Inc	9	283	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
4 9-16	2⅜	CaChbA .25e	5	18	3⅞	3 11-16	3 11-16	— 3-16
19⅞	9⅜	Campin .40b	4	11	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
3 15-16	1⅜	CdnExp GO	20	29	3 7-16	3¼	3 7-16	+ 3-16
5⅝	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	26	26	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	CdnHydr .25	6	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14½	11	CdnlnP 1.23	5	x2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	2 10-16	CdnMarc .40	6	11	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	24	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
12¼	6⅝	CdnOcc .12a	10	8	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
39	21⅝	Cdn SuprOil	9	73	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Canoga .10e	6	13	2	2	2	
2⅜	1⅜	CapltlFd .16	5	19	2½	2	2½	+ ½
48⅛	18	Carbnlnd 1a	6	68	47⅞	45⅝	46⅞	— 1⅝
4⅞	2¼	Caressa .20	6	215	4⅞	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
80¼	57	Carnat 1.20b	17	236	78⅞	77	77⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	8⅝	CaroPlpl 1	8	19	14¼	12⅝	14	+ 1⅛
56	49½	CaroPL pf 5		z160	50½	49¾	49¾	— ½
1⅜	⅜	Carr wt		10	18-16	⅜	⅜	
2⅛	1¼	Carrols Dev		2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅝	10½	CastlAM .80	3	6	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
16½	11⅝	CastlFd 1.20		x3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Castleton n	37	34	1½	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Castlwd Int	4	10	4⅛	4	4	— ½
14½	6¼	Cavitron Cp	12	20	12	11¾	11¾	
7⅜	⅝	CelluCraft	12	8	1⅛	⅞	7⅞	
38	31½	CenM pf3.50		z10	33	33½	33½	
4⅜	3¼	CentSec .30e		105	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
2⅜	1⅜	Century Ind	12	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Cenvill Com		4	3⅜	3½	3½	
2½	1⅝	Certified Cp	4	18	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
⅝	¼	Certron Cp		61	⅜	½	½	+ ⅛
1⅜	1	Cetec Corp	10	1	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	ChadMill .40	7	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅜	2⅝	Champ Hom		466	4⅜	4	4	— ¼
4⅞	2⅛	Chartr Med	6	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
12⅝	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	3	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Chem Exp		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Chicken Unl		24	2	1⅞	2	
8⅝	7½	Chieftn Dev		53	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
2	11-16	Christian Co		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
½	¼	ClMtgGr wt		40	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3¼	2½	Cinema 5 Lt	9	18	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
3⅞	1⅝	Cinerama		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9	5¼	Circle K .30	6	21	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
1⅜	⅞	Citiz Finl		1	1	1	1	
½	¼	CityMtgl wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅞	4¼	CityGsFl .60	5	x1	6½	6	6½	+ ¼
10⅞	8½	CK Petrolm	8	67	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Clarkson .16	6	7	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3	Clarostat	7	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Clausng .59e	4	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛

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5¼	3½	C opay .07r		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅞	CMI Corp	11	73	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
7	2⅜	CMI Inv wt		10	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	CMT In Inc	7	7	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
14¼	3	Coachmn In	17	60	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	CoffMat .40r	7	29	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅞	9-16	Cohen Hattd		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Cohu In .15r	29	50	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	CoieNat .60	5	28	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
12	5⅞	Coleman .44	22	165	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅜	Colon Coml		46	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝		Cmbustn Eq	11	38	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Com Grp .12	4	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
12⅞	8¼	ComlAlll .30	10	8	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	1	8	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Comdor BM		6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅛	CoPsycC .20	8	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
19½	14⅞	ComSv 1.67b	7	20	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
1½	¾	Compac Cp		23	⅞	10-16	13-16	
7⅛	3	Compo Ind		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Comput Inv		1	1	1	1	+ 1-16
8¼	5⅜	Conchem .40	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Concrd Fab	10	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	2	Condec Crp	3	58	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅝	Connlly Con	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	11	50	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅞	Cons Ret .60	9	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Consyne Cp	6	31	4	3⅞	4	
1	¾	Cont Maler		60	⅞	⅞	⅞	
15-16	⅝	Cont Tel wt		16	11-16	11-16	11-16	
8⅛	5⅜	Cook El .40	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18¼	10	Cook Ind .40	3	32	16½	15⅞	15⅞	
4⅞	2⅝	Cooper Jar	26	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5½	2⅜	Cordon Intl		409	6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
15⅞	14⅛	Core Labs	9	77	16	15½	16	+ ½
22⅞	16	Corenco .80	5	5	16	16	16	
21½	16½	CorrBlk 1.06	10	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	5-16	ColtCorp wt		2	½	½	½	
17⅞	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	26	11	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Craig Corp	4	24	4	4	4	
5¼	2½	CramrE .30t	5	39	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Creole Pet 1	5	19	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Crest Foam	22	6	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	5½	Crompton		2	8½	8½	8½	
36⅞	19⅝	Cross AT .84	12	5	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅛
7	5⅝	CrowlyM .40	5	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	14½	CwnCPt .60r	3	19	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Crown In .20	4	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	3	CRS Ds .10e	8	157	10½	10	10	— 1
7⅝	3⅜	CruteR .55e	13	408	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	CrystlO .30e	6	225	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+ 1
8⅝	7⅛	CSE Cp .40a	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅞	3⅛	Cubic Cp .20		14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	CW Tran .40	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
D								
4⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	23	130	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
34¼	20	Daniell .28b	8	15	32	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
43	27⅜	Data Dcuml	5	59	34½	34	34⅛	— ⅛
6½	2⅜	Dataprod	7	193	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅜	DayMin .10e	54	84	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	DCL Inc		8	⅜	¼	¼	— ⅛
9	5	Del Labs .20	6	29	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
⅞	5-16	DeltaCp Am		5	⅜	9-16	9-16	
8⅛	5⅜	Delm Fd .54	12	3	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅜	DTelEz .20e	6	44	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	14⅛	Densltr 1.44	5	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2½	Dev Cp Am		14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
28	18½	DiamM Drll	7	88	27⅞	27	27½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Diebold VC		6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Digicon Inc	9	62	7⅛	6⅞	7	
14	7⅛	DillardSt .40	6	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
1½	7-16	Diodes Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Discont Fab	8	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26½	10⅝	Diversey .70	9	144	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	5¼	Dixilyn Cor	6	87	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
28⅝	17⅞	Dome Petrl	10	190	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
24	18⅝	Domtar 1.60	4	7	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	4¾	Donkenv .30	3	6	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	5¼	DowneyS .30	4	10	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
15½	12	DrexUtl 1.20		11	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
9½	4½	Driver Harr	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4½	DrgFair .40	6	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	46	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Dur Tst .25b	9	19	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
3½	1⅞	Dynlctn .05e	9	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Dynell .14t	19	49	5⅛	3⅜	5⅛	+ 1⅝
E								
1⅝	¾	Eagle Cloth	11	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	3½	EriScheb .36	24	x7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅜	Earth R .60	7	81	14⅛	13⅞	14	
28½	18⅞	EagonO .10r	19	41	27½	27	27½	
20⅞	14½	Esin C 1.10a	4	1	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Eckmar Cp		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3½	Ecodyne	9	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23½	16½	Edelion .50r	2	8	17⅜	17½	17⅜	
4	1	Edmos Cp		3	3¼	3½	3½	
7	2⅛	Edo Corp	11	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	5	10	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	2	Egan Mc .20	5	9	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	EhrnhP .20a	5	27	6⅛	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
3¾	1⅛	Elcor Chm	8	21	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	El Hose .40	6	129	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜

(Continued on next page.)

New Issue
June 4, 1975

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NORGES KOMMUNALBANK

Oslo

DM 60,000,000

8% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1975

unconditionally guaranteed by the

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

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DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE —DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK— — MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Securities Underwriter Limited — SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN

CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — FELLESBANKEN A/S

ALAHLI BANK OF KUWAIT (K.S.C.)
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
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BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
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BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (Underwriters) S.A.
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BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK
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BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
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CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDITO ITALIANO
DAIWA EUROPE N.V.
RICHARD DAUS & CO. Bankiers
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DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE ZENTRALBANK DER GENOSSENSCHAFTEN
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UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET EUROPEENNES S.A. — U.B.A.E.
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S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WESTLB INTERNATIONAL
WOOD GUNDY LIMITED
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited

NEW YORK, June 3.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.63	*1.01
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*.74	*.73
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	36	40
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	200	132.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.92	87.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	81-82	89-90
Lead, spot, lb	22¼	21½
Copper elec., lb	63⅞-65	80½-82
Tin (Straits), lb	3.37½	4.49
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb	38½-39	34½-35
Silver N.Y., oz	4.46	4.705
Gold N.Y., oz	165.23	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	787.7	781.4

* Nominal.

European Gold Markets

June 3, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	164.50	165.25	+3.50
Zurich	164.25	165.25	+1.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	169.19	170.21	+1.10

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-221.

Adams Drg, Adams Exp, Aetna Lif pf, A'co Stand, A eands, A.con Lab, Allied St.s, Al.en Grp, A'lis Cha.m, JAKNHme pf, Ameron, AmGenln pf, Am HKME, Amsted, Anch HKOCK, Ansul Co, Apache Cp, APL Corp, ARA Svc, Arcata Nat, Al.City El, Ali Rich, AtlRKCH ⅜Pf, At.Rh 2.80pf, Autm Data, Auiom Ind, Avco Co.p, Avco Cp wt, AvcoCp pf, Avnet Inc, Avnet pf C, Babcck WK1L, Bakerlo..T, Ba.l ResEl, BanCal Tr, Bates Mfg, Beat Food, Beech Ai c, Bell Ho: ell, Bendix Cp, Bendi pf, Boeing, Borg Warn, Brist Myer, Brush We'l, Bucy E..e, Buff Forge, Capit Ho d, Carborun, CCI CORI, Cenco Inc, CentLaEl, Chromalty, CityInv pf B, C'uetPea pf, Coca Co'a, Colg Palm, Collins Alk, Icolon lenn, Comb Engin, CmbE pf A, Comput Sci, Con Edis, ConPow 6pf, Cont Corp, Cont Cp pfA, Cont Co pfB, Cont OIL, Contil pf, CTS Corp, Cutler Ham, Daytn Hud, Deter Cp, Dravo CORP, Dupan Cp, Eagle Pich, ER'G Inc, E'gin Natl, E'ira Co p, Emhart Cp, Esmark, Fairch Cam, FedSigrS, Fstlnt Bcsh, FstWisc Cp, FlexiVan Cp, Fla POW, FlaPowLt, Fluor Corp, Fluor pfB, GAF Corp, Gn Dynam, Rcn Food, Gen Inst-u, RenPubUt, Ga Pacific, Getty Oil, G.easn Wks, Global Mar, G'anitvie, GlWnUn pf, Gulf Wnind, GlfWnln wt, GlfWn pf C, Hall Print, Harnishfgr, Harnisf wi, Hart Sc M, Hawail Elec, Hel'eman, Heinz HJ, Heller Int, Honeywel, Hought Mlff, HousIN Gas, Hughes Tool, Ill Power, ImpCpAm, Ing RAND, IntT&T pf I, J'm Walter, KanGasEl, Keene Corp, KerrMcG, Kidde Co, Kidde pfA, Litton pf A, Loews Corp, LoneStGs pf, Loral Corp, MAPCO, Marley Co, May DStr, NayD 1.80pf, MayerOsc, McDermot, McLean Trk, Menasco, Merck Co, Milt Bradly, Minn PwLt, Mont Inow, Moore McC, Nat Aclat, Nat Semicn, NCR Corp, New Eng El, NoNatGas, NorStaPw, Nwst Ind, Nrwst In wt, Nwtlnd pfA, Nwtlnd pfC, Nwstlnd pf, Okla NGas, Owens Ill, Pac Pow, Palm Beach, Iapercrft, PayLess Dg, Peoples Gas, Petrie Str, Petroleum, PhilaSub n, Phillips Pet, Pillsbury, Pioneer Cp, Pitney Bow, Prem Ind pf, PubSvc Ind, Questor, Raytheon, RCA, Reyno'd Sec, Rocklnt HD, Rucker Co, Schlitz Brw, Sch'mbrgr, Simmons, Smith Int, SouthCal Ed, Southern Co, IsouNat Res, Sparton Cp, Sid Brands, StdOil Cal, Stop Shop, StuWor pfA, Isystron Don, Tampa Elec, Tektronix, TexGasTr, TexGasT pf, Tex Util, Textron, Timken Co, Toledo Ed, Trans Co, TranA Fin, Unit Indust, Un Nuclear, Unit Tech, UnitTech pf, USM STP, USM 2.10pf, UKTAH Int, Celc OFFSH, VSI Corp, Wachv Cp, Wachovia pf, Walgreen, Warn Lanb, Waste MRNT, Walkins Jhn, Westgh El, Wheel Frye, Whittakr, Wisc ELPow, WOODS Cp, Wurn Ind

NEW LOWS-3

Amstar pf, GHSU 4.40pf, NI MedCare

S. Koreans Seek Loan

SEOUL, June 3 (AP-DJ).—South Korea plans to borrow $1.68 billion overseas this year, including $1.3 billion in long-term loans, mostly for import financing, the Economic Planning Board reported today.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 3, 1975

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Jul	14.90	15.27	14.80	15.05	14.60
Sep	14.55	14.85	14.45	14.70	14.25
Oct	14.31	14.63	14.21	14.50	14.15
Mar	13.65	13.95	13.62	13.85	13.45
May	13.60	13.75	13.52	N13.70	13.40
Jul	13.35	13.55	13.35	13.54	B13.30
Sep	13.20	13.43	13.20	N13.37	13.10
Oct	13.20	13.35	13.20	13.30	13.05
Sales: 3,687.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
No trades.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Jul	45.75	46.40	45.30	46.00	46.00
Sep	43.95	44.30	43.40	44.00	43.96
Dec	43.65	44.40	43.50	44.15	45.05
Mar	44.60	44.85	44.11	44.70	44.80
May	45.10	45.10	44.95	44.95	45.05
Jul	45.15	45.15	45.00	45.00	45.30
Sales: 1,355.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Jul	54.70	55.10	54.60	54.80	54.20
Sep	55.80	56.10	55.70	55.90	55.30
Dec	57.20	57.80	57.30	57.60	57.00
Jan	57.80	58.30	57.80	58.10	57.50
Mar	59.00	59.30	58.80	59.10	58.50
May	59.90	60.10	59.70	60.10	59.40
Sales: 851.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	5.36	5.40	5.31	5.35	5.34
Mar	6.33	6.44	6.32	6.43	6.40
Apr	6.85	6.92	6.85	6.92	B6.90
May	8.30	8.38	8.21	8.33	8.30
Sales: 2,605.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jul	52.40	52.65	52.30	52.35	52.55
Sep	54.25	54.65	54.10	B54.10	54.25
Nov	56.00	56.45	56.00	B55.85	B56.00
Jan	57.50	57.75	57.40	B57.25	B57.40
Jul	61.50	61.50	61.50	B61.25	B61.50
Sales: 165.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jun	443.80	444.50	443.80	444.40	438.10
Jul	446.00	448.90	445.50	447.20	441.00
Sep	451.90	455.40	451.00	453.50	447.20
Dec	461.00	465.00	460.20	463.00	456.60
Jan	464.00	467.40	464.00	465.90	459.40
Mar	469.80	479.00	476.80	478.20	471.80
Sep	489.50	491.80	489.50	490.30	483.80
Sales: 3,010.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Jul	43.85	43.88	43.60	43.60	43.92
Oct	45.05	45.08	44.85	44.90	B45.15
Dec	45.55	45.73	45.45	45.60	45.70
Mar	46.50	46.50	46.43	B46.46	46.55
May	46.92	46.92	46.80	B45.95	B47.10
Jul	47.45	47.50	47.45	B47.70	B47.65
Oct	47.81	47.81	47.80	B48.10	B48.00
Sales: 1,000.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Jun	165.00	165.70	164.40	165.60S	162.90
Jul	165.80	165.80	165.80	166.50S	164.00
Aug	167.00	167.80	166.40	167.50S	165.20
Oct	169.10	170.00	169.00	169.80S	167.50
Dec	171.50	172.30	171.00	172.00S	169.80
Feb	173.90	174.40	173.80	174.20S	172.10
Apr	176.30	176.30	176.00	176.50S	174.40
Jun	178.50	178.50	178.50	178.70S	176.70
Oct	182.90	183.50	182.90	183.20S	181.30
Sales: 782.					

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.96	3.01	2.96	3.01	2.96
Sep	3.02	3.07	3.01½	3.06½	3.01
Dec	3.10	3.16½	3.10	3.15½	3.09½
Mar	3.18½	3.23½	3.18	3.23½	3.17½
May	3.23½	3.26½	3.21½	3.26½	3.20½
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.70½	2.74	2.69¾	2.73¾	2.70¼
Sep	2.49	2.52	2.48¼	2.51	2.50
Dec	2.37	2.39¾	2.36	2.38¾	2.37
Mar	2.43	2.46	2.42¼	2.44	2.42
May	2.47	2.49¼	2.46¼	2.48	2.46½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jul	4.94	5.01	4.90	5.01	4.93
Aug	4.84	4.91½	4.82	4.91½	4.82
Sep	4.74	4.85	4.74	4.82½	4.78
Nov	4.76	4.85	4.76	4.83	4.79
Jan	4.81	4.91	4.81	4.88	4.84
Mar	4.91	4.99	4.91	4.99	4.95
May	4.98	5.07	4.98	5.05½	5.01
Jul	5.04	5.11	5.04	5.11	5.06
Aug	—	—	—	5.11	5.06

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	21.00	21.80	20.95	21.70	21.15
Aug	20.10	20.75	20.00	20.65	20.30
Sep	19.50	19.95	19.45	19.95	19.60
Oct	18.90	19.30	18.90	19.30	19.20
Dec	18.35	18.70	18.20	18.60	18.45
Jan	17.95	18.20	17.90	18.10	17.95
Mar	17.70	17.90	17.65	17.85	17.70
May	17.25	17.65	17.25	17.55	17.45
Jul	17.00	17.35	16.90	17.30	17.15
Aug	16.90	17.20	16.90	17.10	16.90
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jul	118.50	121.00	118.50	120.20	119.20
Aug	120.00	122.00	119.50	121.60	120.50
Sep	121.30	123.00	121.00	122.50	121.50
Oct	122.00	123.90	122.00	123.50	122.00
Dec	124.60	126.40	124.20	126.03	124.80
Jan	128.00	128.50	128.00	128.00	127.00
Mar	131.00	131.80	131.00	131.50	129.50
May	—	—	—	134.00	130.50
Jul	—	—	—	137.00	136.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jun	442.00	445.50	441.00	443.50	438.50
Jul	444.00	448.00	444.00	447.00	442.00
Aug	448.00	452.00	447.50	450.00	444.00
Oct	455.00	458.00	455.00	456.00	451.50
Dec	461.00	464.50	461.00	462.50	458.00
Feb	468.50	471.00	467.50	469.00	463.50
Apr	474.10	477.00	474.00	475.50	470.00
Jun	481.00	483.00	480.00	481.50	476.00
Aug	487.30	488.50	486.00	487.50	482.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Jun	50.80	51.27	50.67	51.10	50.95
Aug	46.50	46.92	46.40	46.72	46.72
Oct	42.25	42.50	42.15	42.22	42.50
Dec	40.85	41.15	40.65	40.80	41.05
Feb	39.75	40.00	37.60	39.70	39.90
Apr	39.50	39.80	39.50	a39.50	a39.65

Sales: June 2592; Aug 4390; Oct 1183; Dec 516; Feb 195; April 12.
Open interest: June 7610; Aug 17180; Oct 6594; Dec 3717; Feb 1966; April 6.

Market Summary

June 3, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Searle GD	526,700	21⅞	
Occiden Pet	243,400	19⅝	+ ⅜
Whittakr	269,700	4	+ ½
Southern Co	214,500	11⅞	+ ½
Ama Inc	194,600	51½	+ ⅜
Wlims Cos	194,000	34⅝	+ 1⅞
Westgh El	181,800	19⅝	+ ⅛
Teleprompt	181,000	8⅝	— ¼
Am Airlin	171,000	8¼	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	164,600	26⅛	— ⅛
Am Tel&Tel	161,500	49¼	— ⅛
Gulf Oil	158,500	21	+ ⅛
Norton Sim	155,700	19¼	+ 1
Block HR	153,200	11⅞	
Tele Corp	136,800	3	+ ¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	26.56	28.24
Advances	880	1136
Declines	548	362
Unchanged	415	346
Total issues	1843	1844
New 1975 highs	221	261
New 1975 lows	3	6

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
McCull Oil	116,500	5⅛	— ⅛
Granite Mgt	80,600	4¼	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	78,600	43⅞	— ⅛
BarstrCtl Lt	58,160	10¼	+ 1⅛
Kaiser Ind	49,050	10¼	—
F.y Dis Oil	43,700	24⅝	+ 1⅛
LoewsTh wt	47,250	.6	—
Champ Ho	46,600	4	— ¼
Intl Bnkoot	45,400	1⅛	+ ⅛
NoNatGs wt	43,500	3	— ¾

Appro total stock sales 3,400,000
Stock sales year ago 1,912,560

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
89.82	88.81	89.61	+0.11

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	847.39	855.44	839.57	846.14	— 0.47
20 Trn	169.41	171.81	167.40	168.88	— 0.16
15 Util	81.35	82.95	80.78	82.37	+ 1.66
65 Stk	258.53	261.37	256.07	258.58	+ 0.62

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	105.48	103.43	104.49	+0.22
15 Railroads	39.29	38.60	38.91	—0.05
60 Utilities	42.79	41.53	42.45	+0.89
500 Stocks	93.76	91.88	92.89	+0.31

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	49.46	49.17	49.35	+0.17
Industrials	55.20	54.87	55.06	+0.14
Transportation	32.67	32.38	32.62	+0.11
Utilities	32.07	31.94	32.05	+0.29
Finance	51.39	51.24	51.33	+0.21

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	Short
June 2	289,097	491,595	2,035
May 30	232,922	369,432	1,424
May 29	180,721	376,622	2,110
May 28	201,091	412,455	2,511
May 27	197,581	381,604	1,386
May 23	173,789	338,995	1,499

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Jun	49.00	49.70	48.95	49.58	49.
Jul	49.65	50.75	49.65	50.65	49.
Aug	48.50	49.50	48.45	49.47	48.
Oct	45.80	46.50	45.75	46.50	45.
Dec	45.90	46.40	45.75	46.40	46.
Feb	44.95	45.45	44.75	45.40	44.
Apr	42.35	42.95	42.35	b42.95	b42.
Jun	42.90	43.20	42.80	a43.20	42.

Sales: June 838; July 1929; Aug 14..; Oct 445; Dec 580; Feb 204; April 44; Jun 2.
Open interest: June 1778; July 40..; Aug 2022; Oct 1445; Dec 4103; Feb 17..; April 363; June 0.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Jun	39.65	40.30	39.65	40.15	39.
Jul	45.00	46.00	44.50	46.05	45.
Aug	47.50	48.60	47.50	48.40	47.
Sep	54.85	56.00	54.25	56.00	54.
Oct	53.70	54.20	53.70	54.20	n53.
Nov	54.50	56.50	54.50	56.50	55.
Dec	57.00	57.50	56.45	57.50	57.

Sales: June 89; July 36; Aug 25; S... 349; Oct 26; Nov 54; Dec 40.
Open interest: June 161; July 141; A... 131; Sep 1382; Oct 7; Nov 155; Dec 191.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Jul	76.20	77.90	76.05	b77.90	76.
Aug	74.75	76.42	74.60	b76.42	75.
Feb	71.35	73.02	71.20	b73.02	71.
Mar	70.20	72.60	70.20	b72.60	b70.
May	69.60	71.37	69.60	b71.37	a69.
Jul	69.00	70.50	68.20	70.50	a69.

Sales: July 4800; Aug 1448; Feb 77; March 105; May 130; July 21.
Open interest: July 6653; Aug 3424; Fe... 2825; March 366; May 301; July 1.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Jun	164.30	165.80	162.90	165.70	163
Sep	167.50	158.90	167.50	169.50	16.
Dec	170.90	172.40	170.90	171.90	169
Mar	174.50	175.60	174.50	175.00	173
Jun	178.70	179.40	178.50	178.80	176
Sep	—	—	—	182.40	179

Sales: June 320; Sep. 1,108; Dec. 2 March 85; June 10; Sep. 0.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
Aug	158	149	157.75-158	150.50-15..
Oct	153.50	146	152.50-153	148-14..
Dec	152.50	145	152-152.40	147.50-14..
Mar	148.50	143	148.05-148.45	144.50-14..
May	147	142	146.60-147	144-14..
Aug	147	143	147.50-148	144-14..
Oct	147	144	147.50-148	144-14..
Lots: 4,203.				
COCOA				
Jul	463	452	461.50-462.50	461-4..
Sep	458	448	458.50-459	458-4..
Dec	478	470	477.50-478	478-4..
Mar	486	480	484-485	487-4..
May	486	465	486-488	487-4..
Jul	491	487	490-491	494-4..
Sep	494.50		492-494	491-4..
Lots: 3,957.				
COFFEE				
Jul	450	437	450-450.50	438-4..
Sep	444	429.50	443.50-444	431-4..
Nov	438	426	438-438.50	428-4..
Jan	439	427.50	438-439	429-4..
Mar	441	435	441-441.50	432.50-4..
May	446	445	445-446	435-4..
Jul	No trading		447-449	435-4..
Lots: 1,388.				

London Metal Market

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	530-531	528-..
3 months	550.50-551	548-..
Cathodes: spot	520.50-522	518-..
3 months	540.50-541	538-..
Tin: spot	2,970-2,980	2,966-2,..
3 months	2,990-2,995	2,995-2,..
Lead: spot	147-147.50	146-..
3 months	150.50-151	150-..
Zinc: spot	294-296	313-..
3 months	280-281	295.50-..
Silver: spot	192.30-192.50	189.70-..
3 months	197.80-197.90	195.20-..

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
SUGAR			
Oct	—	—	1,620—
Mar	—	—	1,5..—
COCOA			
Jul	—	—	460-470
Sep	470	463	467-468
Dec	471½	458	453½-464
Mar	488	464	464-466
May	—	—	465-473
Jul	—	—	465-478
Lots: 491.			

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American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1¾	1¼	ElAudD .21t	4	17	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅞	Electrog .80	7	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅛	ElecEng .32	5	2	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
2⅜	15-16	Elect Resch	12	10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
	9	ElectrnicA 1	8	4	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
	7	ELT .10e	4	20	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
	4½	ErnstEC .40	4	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅜
	2⅞	Espey Mfg	26	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	2½	EssexCh .20	6	42	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	2⅝	Etz Lav .09e	2	9	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅞	EvenAr 10b	5	3	6	6	6	
	2⅞	Executn .23t		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		F						
	1⅛	Fab Ind	15	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
	4⅝	FabriCtr .12	11	17	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
	⅞	FairTex Mil		2	3	3	3	
	2⅜	Fairfld Nob	14	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
	3	Fairmnt Ch	3	13	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
	16⅛	FalconS .40	5	119	34	32⅝	33⅝	
	1⅛	Fam Dol Str	32	26	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
	⅞	Family Rec	15	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅜
	3⅝	FannyF .42t	29	1	8	8	8	
	⅞	Fash fabric		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	9½	FayDrg .06e	19	12	9½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅝
	1	FDI Inc .01e		8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
	2	Fed Resrces		272	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
	16¼	FedMart .60	5	10	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
	8⅞	Felmnt .12e	10	18	10¼	10¼	10¼	—
	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	23	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
	2	Fibrebrd wt		11	3	3	3	
	4	FidelcG .36e	7	10	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
	⅞	Fields Plast		1	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
	2⅝	Filmways	6	24	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	—
	5¼	FinSanB .20	7	10	13	13	13	+ ⅛
	3⅝	FinGen .36b	10	2	6	5⅞	6	
	2⅝	FstDenv M1		10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
	⅛	Fst Denv wt		5	3-16	3-16	3-16	
	1	Fst Hartfrd		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
	¾	Fst Rlty Inv		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
	6⅝	FstSLSh .48	6	46	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
	1¾	Fst Va Mtg		22	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
	4⅞	Fla chr P .48t	10	28	12½	11⅞	12½	+ 1
	1¼	Flaggind .12	8	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	6½	Flight Safty	9	7	14¼	14	14	— ½
	½	Flock Ind		4	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Fla Capital	5	16	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
	2¼	FlaRck .10e	22	2	4	4	4	
	8⅛	Flowers .32	7	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	11	37	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ 1
	11½	Fly Dia Oil	15	487	24⅞	22⅝	24⅞	+ 1⅞
	3¼	Foodrm .15e	3	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
	5	Foote Mini	5	20	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
	25⅝	Foote pf2.20		2	31⅝	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅜
	3	Forest City		3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Forest Labs		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
	5	FoxStaP .36	8	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅜
	2	Franklin Rl		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
	4	FrankNu .32	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
	21⅝	Fresnillo 1b	6	38	31¼	30¼	30¾	+ 1
	4½	Friedm .16a	2	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
	1⅛	Frier Ind		2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Frigtmp .55t	11	115	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+ ⅞
	6⅝	Frigitronic	22	14	10⅝	9¾	10⅝	+ ⅛
	5	Frischs .30b	7	16	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅝	Frontier Air	5	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	17½	FrontrAir pf		2	21	21	21	— 1⅜
	1⅜	FrontAir wt		3	2	2	2	
		G						
	4⅛	Gabriel .05e	4	7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Galaxy Car		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	5	Garan .32a	5	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
	3	Garland .30	3	41	4	3⅞	4	
	14¾	Gearhart .36	10	174	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
	13-16	Gen Bulldrs		36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	19⅞	GenEdSv wt	6	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
	7-16	G Housewar		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	1¼	Gen Recrat	5	1	2	2	2	
	½	Gen Resrcs		5	11-16	⅝	⅝	
	2⅝	Generics Cp	10	17	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
	1⅝	Genge Inc		2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
	1	Genisco Tch	7	2	1½	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
	1¼	Geon Ind		13	2½	2	2¼	
	8¼	GiantFd .60	6	7	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
	9	Giant Y 40a	26	56	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
	2¼	GIT Rlt .96e	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
	1¼	Gladding Cp		6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
	1⅞	Glasrock Pr		1	3	3	3	
	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	20	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅝
	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	10	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	4⅝	GlenDis .22t	12	10	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
	3⅛	Globeind .40	5	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	
	4⅛	Glosser .26	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
	2⅝	Glover Inc		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	3	Gldblatt .24	44	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
	13	Golden Cycl	32	47	19¼	17¼	17½	+ ⅞
	1¼	Gold W Mob		21	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
	7-16	Goldfield Cp		213	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
	1⅛	GoodLS .10		22	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
	2½	Goodrich wt		20	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Gorin Strs	8	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
	10	GormR .90a	7	5	14	14	14	+ ½
	2⅝	GouldInc wt		4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	3⅝	GouldIT .71e	18	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	17¼	Grainger .20	20	60	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
	6	GrandCtl .20	6	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
	7-16	Granite Mgt		806	4¼	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅜
	2⅛	Gt Am Ind	3	18	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
	2½	GtBasin Pet		63	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	15	95	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅜
	2⅞	GtScotS .10r		6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
	⅝	Greenman	6	41	2⅛	2	2⅛	
	2⅜	GreerHy 12	6	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
	1⅞	Grewhd C	25	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	1⅞	GRI Cp .40	1	36	8	7½	7⅝	
	8⅛	Griesdk .90e		1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
	4½	Grow C .32b	7	8	7⅛	7	7	
	½	Gruen Ind		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1	GTI Corp		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	4⅝	GuardCh .40	10	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	2	Guilford .20		x1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
	⅛	GulfMRII wt		41	¼	7-32	¼	+ 1-32
	23⅝	Gulf Can .80	8	21	30	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
	2⅛	GulfRep Fin	3	20	5	4⅞	4⅞	
	4⅝	Gifstrm LD	9	9	7	6⅞	7	
		H						
	11-16	Halco Prod		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	2½	HampD .15e	3	19	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
	1⅝	Hamptn Ind		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
	7½	Hanovr Petr	13	129	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
	6⅝	HanvrSh .55	5	4	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	3⅞	HanSq 1.63e	4	16	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
	19½	Harland .22	21	101	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
	5⅝	Harmn .10r	5	24	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	18	20	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
	⅞	Harvey Grp		15	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	1⅝	Hasbro Ind	63	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	5	Hasting .40a	6	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
	3⅝	HawalA .10r	3	25	4½	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
	2¼	Health Chm	5	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅞	HealthM .30	4	6	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Heltmn .15p		133	2⅝	1⅞	2⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅝	Hemdale En	3	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
	5⅝	Her Mai .48	5	8	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
	2½	HIG Inc .15t	5	x4	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
	3½	HighInd Cap		5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	3½	Hillnvn .12e	7	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
	6	Hiptrnic .20	21	15	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
	1⅞	Hofmn Ind	4	5	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
	22	Holng A 1.60	14	6	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅝
	1⅝	Holly Corp	4	35	2⅛	2	2⅛	+
	1⅝	Holly Corp	4	35	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
	16¾	HomeOA .50	12	8	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
	3¼	Horn Hardrt		37	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
	3⅝	HospM .87e	5	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	⅛	HospMtg wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
	3¼	Hosp Mtr In	10	12	7	7	7	
	7⅛	Hotell 1.91e	6	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
	2⅛	HousRon .10	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅝	House Vl .32	8	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	19⅞	HoustOil .40	11	358	24½	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
	¾	Howell Ind	4	20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	18¼	HubellB 1.30	9	2	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
	1⅝	Hudson Gen		1	2	1⅛	1⅛	
	4	Huffmn .40e		2	5	5	5	
	1½	HuntHlt .10e	5	6	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
	11⅝	HuskyO .50	5	30	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
	2	Hycel Inc	48	17	5⅝	5	5¼	
	19⅝	HygrFd .95e	3	2	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
		I						
	4⅛	ICB Corp		5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
	6½	IMC Magnet	4	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
	1⅞	Imoco Gate	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	2⅝	Imper Ind	5	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
	22	ImpOil A .80	13	199	28¼	27⅜	28	
	15-16	Inarco		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
	2	Incoterm A	325	53	6½	6⅛	6½	
	⅞	IndianHd wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	40½	IndplPL pf 4		z100	45	45	45	+ ½
	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	29	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
	1⅛	Inotex Corp		2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
	3¼	Instron .20	10	80	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ⅝
	¾	Instrum Sys	14	26	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
	9⅝	InsSv pf.25e		1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
	13-16	Intrmedco	8	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
	5-16	Intl Banknot		456	1⅛	15-16	1⅛	+ ⅛
	6¾	Int Cour .24	16	70	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
	1¼	Int Foodsvc		17	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
	1¼	InFuneral S	5	15	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
	6½	IntGenin .70	4	44	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ 1
	2¼	Int Prot 10		16	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
	13-16	Int Stretch		5	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
	16⅝	IntSyCon .25	9	z19100	27½	25¼	25¼	— 1⅝
	7-16	Interphoto		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	8¼	Interpool	6	36	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
	6⅛	Interway Cp	4	15	8½	8¼	8½	
	14¼	InDiv A 1.80	6	38	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
	3⅝	InvDivB .45	7	10	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
	4⅛	InvRIIT .20e	30	11	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
	7	Ionics Inc	19	48	15⅝	14	15⅝	+ 1½
	3⅞	IroqBrd .16	9	30	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
	1⅞	Irvin Indust	6	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	4	ISC Finl .30	8	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
	3⅛	Itel Corp	6	194	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		J						
	3⅝	Jaclyn .30a	6	34	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	61	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
	1⅞	Jamswy .09t	8	64	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅝	Jeannet .22t	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	1¼	Jetronic Ind	5	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	18½	John Pd .25	19	17	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
	2⅛	Juniper Pet	12	16	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		K						
	4⅛	Kaisrind .26	6	490	10¼	9⅞	10¼	
	⅞	Kalvex Inc		59	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
	3¼	KaneMill wt		7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
	17	KanebSv .90	8	47	26⅝	25⅞	25¼	— 1¼
	5-16	Kavanau		3	½	½	½	— ⅛
	3	KenwinS .34	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	2	Ketchm .14t	5	1	3	3	3	
	11⅞	Kewane .48a	7	88	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ½
	1⅛	Key Co .03		1	2½	2½	2½	
	4	Keystind .30	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	¾	Kin Ark Crp	12	51	2	1⅞	2	
	1	King Opticl		2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
	7¼	KineRd .15e	6	13	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
	1⅛	Kingslip .16	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	25⅞	Kirbyind .60	8	28	36⅝	35⅞	36⅜	+ ⅜
	1⅛	Kit Mfg		1	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
	5¾	Kilklak .60	5	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
	4⅝	Kn'cker Toy	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	7¼	Kolmorg .40	7	75	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
	2⅛	KuhnStr .10	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
		L						
	2½	LaBarge .04	4	78	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	+ ½
7	3½	LatRad .06e	8	47	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
4⅜	2⅞	Lake Shore	10	17	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	LaMaur .20	26	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅝	1⅛	Laneco Inc	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅞	4½	LCA Cp .45	12	57	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
8½	5⅝	LeaRon .24a	7	7	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5½	Leath Co .36	8	9	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
19½	12	Lee Entr .52	10	33	17⅞	18⅜	18⅝	— ¼
3⅛	2⅛	Lee Natl	42	21	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
7¾	3½	Lee Pharm	81	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	4¾	Leigh Pr .40	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Leisure Tec		22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	LesFay .32b	5	13	5	4⅞	5	
9¾	7¼	LewisBF .24	4	6	8½	8¼	8⅜	
4	1¾	Liberty Fab	3	53	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5	3⅝	Lilli Ann .22	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3¾	1¼	Lincoln Am	12	33	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Lodge S .13e	6	36	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
14	7½	Lohmn .43a	8	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	2⅝	LoewThe wt		472	8¼	7⅞	8	
2⅞	1⅝	Logistic .12e	5	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅞	7⅛	LaGenSv .68	7	2	7⅞	7½	7½	+ ⅛
19¾	14⅛	LouisCe 1.20	4	5	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	LSB Ind .14t	5	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		70	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
4½	2½	Lundy Elec		3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
		M						
13-16	½	Macrod Ind		25	¾	¾	¾	
8⅛	5	Mangood .60	12	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅞	MansfdT .10	22	10	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
2⅝	2¼	Marindus B	21	9	2½	2 7-16	2½	+ 1-16
25½	9¼	MarkCt .05e	5	50	26	25	25¾	+ ½
5	1⅝	Marlene Ind	4	19	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5	4	MarshF .24	11	13	4⅞	4⅞	4½	
7¼	3	Marshal Ind	4	41	7	6½	6⅞	— ½
5¼	3⅝	MASLND Son	2	4	4	4	4	+
19½	5⅝	Masnel.n .30	7	22	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
2⅛	1	Masters Inc	19	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	MaterRe .20	7	9	7⅛	7	7	
5⅝	2	MaulBro .10	28	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	McCull Oil	21	1165	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	6	McDonh .60	4	17	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ⅛
5	3⅝	McIntsh .32	12	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	1⅞	McKeon Cn		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	MDC Corp	9	2	2½	2½	2½	—
11⅝	8¼	Means FW 1	6	7	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ¼
9½	6⅛	Medalst .40b	4	27	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
6	3	Medenco .12	6	187	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅜
30⅝	16⅛	MediaGn .60	11	5	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	2½	Megoin .03e	5	24	9½	9	9	— ⅛
11	6⅞	MEM Co .72	4	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Metrocare	14	6	3	3	3	
1⅞	1¼	Mich Genl		26	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	12¼	MichSug 1a	1	28	15¾	14¾	14⅞	— ⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Midld Co .10		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	MidldGl .10e	5	27	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
19½	7⅝	Milgo Elect	7	163	19⅞	17⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	7⅝	MillerW .60	10	14	38⅝	37½	38⅛	— ⅛
17½	8	Mil Roy .20e	13	11	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Mission IT		5	13-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
¼	⅛	Mission1 wt		3	3-16	3-16	3-16	
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	4	66	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
16¼	9	Mitchll 1.57t	7	e01	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅞
4⅝	3¼	Mile Co .16	4	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6	Molycrp wt		36	8	7⅞	8	+ ½
47½	40	MonP pf4.40		z10	44½	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	7	Moog .40	5	30	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ¼
4⅝	2⅞	MtgGth .95e		13	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
3¾	2⅝	Morton S .32	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15	11⅝	MtVMll 1.20	4	x3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
4⅝	3¾	Mov Star .30	7	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
1½	⅝	Movielab	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
14	6⅝	MPB Cp .50	5	17	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	MPS Intl Cp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	MultAm .20	206	x77	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	MWA .40e	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		N						
5½	1⅝	Napco Ind	7	22	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM .08t	6	3	5	5	5	
5	3½	Nat Alfalfe		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	N Distr .10e	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅛	⅝	NMTHlth Ent		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅛	½	Natind wt		39	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	NKinney Co		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	NMedE .16b	5	89	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
8½	2⅞	Nat Paragn	7	107	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Nat Silver	32	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅞	Nat System	14	2	⅞		⅞	+ 1-16
10	8¼	NatwHo .24	8	4	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Nelly Don		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Neonex .05	4	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	9⅛	Newcor .76	3	3	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
30½	17½	NENuclr .30	14	10	28½	27½	27½	— ⅛
12	9⅞	NHamp .45e	6	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
¾	7-16	Newidria M	37	41	¾	11-16	¾	+ 1-16
17⅞	8½	NMex Ariz	77	28	18⅞	17⅞	18⅝	+ 1⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Newpark Rs	6	34	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	N Proc .35e	10	180	6⅞	6	6⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	7⅝	NYTimes .60	6	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	
2⅛	1	Nichols SE		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Noel Indust		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅝	7¾	Nolex Cp	46	147	21¼	19⅝	20⅞	+ 1
3⅝	1⅝	Nortek Inc	5	75	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	9-16	NoAmMt wt		22	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	NorAm Roy	13	128	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
5	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	32	18	4½	4⅜	4 7-16	— 1-16
4⅝	1½	NNGMob wt		435	3⅞	3	3	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Nuclear Dat	6	59	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
13⅞	9	NumacO Gs	20	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
		O						
23⅝	15⅛	Offshore Co	7	42	24½	22⅞	23⅞	+ 1⅛
4	3	Ohio Art .24	16	1	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
29⅞	16	OhioBrs 1.40	4	11	29	28½	28⅝	— ¼
10	4	Oh Sealy .30	7	1	7	7	7	
14⅝	8	OnLine Sys	7	15	14¾	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅞
19⅝	12	OnanCp .20e	7	46	20¾	19¼	20⅝	+ 1½
69⅞	45⅝	OOkiep Cop		5x2100	45⅝	43	43	— 3½
2⅝	⅝	Originala		1	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	OrioleHo .20	3	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Outdr Sprt 1	9	105	4⅞	4½	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	OverhDr .40	0	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Overs Secur		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Oxford Fst		1	2	2	2	
3½	2½	OzarkA .05e	10	55	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
		P - Q						
1⅞	¾	P&F Indust	7	70	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
15	13⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		8	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
14½	12⅛	PGRd pf1.25		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
26½	23⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
24⅝	21	PG 8.1pf2.04		8	21⅞	21	21	— ⅜
25⅝	22⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		8	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
22⅞	20¼	PG 7.8pf1.96		19	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
23⅞	20½	PGE 8pf 2		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
27½	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		3	25	25	25	— ⅛
4	2½	PHoldg .16		5	4	4	4	
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z100	43	43	43	
47	37¼	PacLt pf4.36		z110	41⅝	41	41	+ 1½
14½	11⅞	PNwTel 1.20	9	13	14		14	
40⅝	11⅞	PallCp .40	16	27	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ 1⅛
2	15-16	Palomr Finl		42	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
13½	6¼	PanOcean O	213	116	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Pantasote	2	31	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3	ParaPk .10a	3	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	ParkCh .40a	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3	2⅛	Park El .10e		17	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
8	2⅝	PkwDls .05e	7	10	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
24¼	11	Parsons .75e	8	42	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+
1½	¾	Pat Fashion		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2½	Patagonia		29	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅛	PatoCG .70e	2	35	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
10⅛	7	PatrkP .86t	8	95	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Pease Ellm		10	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5-16	⅛	PeaseEll wt		5	3-16	3-16	3-16	
7⅝	5⅛	PeerTu .20a	2	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	6½	PennEng .60	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	14	PennTraf 1a	5	14	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Penob Shoe	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13-16	7-16	Pentron Ind		11	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	11	PepBoys 1	10	15	20⅝	20	20¼	— ¼
10¼	4⅝	PepCm .40b	5	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	4	PerlnlCp .35	4	4	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	⅝	Permaner		17	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	7	20	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Petro Lewis	6	47	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
7¾	4½	Phil LD .30r	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	Phoenix Sll	2	100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7	2⅞	PicNPay .12	7	24	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Piedind .18e		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5½	2½	PionPls .10e	6	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	11-16	Pioneer Sys		10	15-16	15-16	15-16	
4⅝	2¼	Pioneer Tex	3	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
20¼	11⅝	PitDeMoin 1	12	22	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	17¼	Pittway 1b	11	18	35	34¾	35	+ ½
11½	3¼	Plant Ind	18	98	10⅝	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	8	Plantrn .05e	9	19	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Plym Rub B		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	Pneumo .40	4	28	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	5-16	Poloron Pd		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅞	5⅛	Polychr .29t	6	11	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
12½	9⅛	Pratt Lmb 1	16	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	5	1	4	4	4	
27⅝	17¾	Prent Hall 1	13	28	24½	24	24½	+ ⅝
5	3⅝	PresRl B .32		29	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Presley Cos		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14	9⅝	Preston .70	6	3	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	PrimMt .12t	75	35	2⅝	2	2⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.15e	7	4	7½	7½	7½	
8⅝	7½	ProvGas .80	10	9	8⅛	8	8¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	5-16	PrdRIE .12e	3	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	8	6	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Prud Fund		1	1½	1½	1½	
3⅞	1⅞	Pulte Hmes	119	12	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	PuntaGrd ls	14	2	3	3	3	
7	3⅝	Purepac Lb	13	6	7	6⅝	7	
19½	9	Pulnam .60a	7	20	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
		R						
7½	3¼	Racop .20a	5	29	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ¼
16⅝	7⅝	Ranchrs Ex	9	158	16⅛	15	16⅛	+ 1⅝
26⅝	22⅝	RangrO Can	50	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
13	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	5	10	11⅝	11	11⅝	
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	2⅝	Rath Pack		3	3	3	3	— ⅛
13½	10	RaymPr .40	53	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5	2⅝	RB Indust	6	2	4⅝	4½	4½	
2⅝	1¼	Reading Ind		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	RealEsl 1.40	11	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3	RltncT .80e	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9	Rlt RT 1.77e	6	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	REDM Cp	5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Reeves Telc		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Refrig Trns		1	4	4	4	
2½	1⅛	REIT IncFd		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
37	28⅝	ReltF pf4.38		1	34	34	34	+ 1
⅝	7-16	Rel Grp wt		64	½	½	½	+ 1-16
10½	7⅝	Rem Ar .80	7	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Rep Housng		14	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	17⅝	Rep NY .88	5	21	25	25	25	+ ½
18⅝	4⅝	ReschCll .08		49	17⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Reslstflx .40	8	19	15	14⅝	15	
3⅝	1⅛	Resrtslntl A	2	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Resrtslntl B	3	v3	3		3	— ⅛
2¼	⅞	Rest Assoc		8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅞	1¼	Ribiel Prod		14	3½	3⅜	3½	
3⅝	⅞	Richton Int	4	30	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Riker Maxs		10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1	5-16	Riker Mx pf		3	15-16	15-15	15-16	
18	8½	Riley Co	5	125	18½	16⅝	18	+ 1⅝
2⅞	9½	RioAlgm 1	8	5	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	RisdonM .36	0	9	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅞	RLC Corp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	Robintech	4	224	32⅝	30⅝	31	— 1⅛
4	2⅝	Roblin Ind	1	16	3	3	3	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	Rockway .88	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	Rocorint .20	12	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Rogers Corp	13	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Roland Intl	7	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Rossmor Cp	30	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34⅝	21½	Rowan .14b	7	104	35⅛	34½	35	+ ⅝
19	14⅝	Rowind Inc	5	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	RoyBch Col	19	4	1	15-16	15-16	+ 1-16
3⅝	1⅝	RPS Prod		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Ruddick Cp	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Rusco Ind	30	81	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅝	7⅛	Russoll .60	3	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Rust Cft .40	7	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
21¼	11⅝	Ryan Ho .20	13	160	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
3	⅝	Ryerson Hay	47	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		S						
13⅞	3⅝	Salem .24t	15	61	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
19⅝	7⅝	Sambos .10e	15	81	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	SCarlo 1.43e		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅞	SDie G pf 1		4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
33½	27½	San JW 2.40	7	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Sargent Ind	11	42	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
6	4½	Saturn Airw	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	3	Saundr L .20	6	14	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
2⅝	1⅛	Schick Inc		7	1⅝	1½	1½	
6	1⅞	Schiller Ind	16	44	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Sci Mgr .09e		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	4⅝	SciAtlan .25t	14	73	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
21	13⅝	Scope Ind	6	11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ 1
7⅛	6	Scrivner .40	3	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5	2⅛	SealectrCp	6	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		13	⅝	9-16	9-16	
4⅛	2⅝	Seaprt pf.56		z100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅞	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		34	1	⅞	1	
5⅛	4⅛	Selas Cp .30	16	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	9-16	Seligm Asso		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅞	SeligLa .88b	5	4	12⅞	12	12	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Semtch .14t	11	17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¼	Servisco .30	6	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Servo Corp	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Servotr .10r		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	SGL In .10r	6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅞	⅞	SG Sec .51e		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅝	10	SG Se pf1.70		1	12	12	12	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Shawin .50b	7	11	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	ShearHay S	9	32	4	3⅞	4	
6⅛	11-16	ShettRes .86		24	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	3	10	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
25⅞	14⅝	Shnandh Oil	12	16	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
34¼	19⅝	Shn O pf1.25		6	31⅝	31	31	— 1
19⅝	8⅝	Sherwd Med	7	28	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Shopwell In		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
15	7⅝	Showbot .80	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Sitco In .36a	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Sigma Inst	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	SikesCp .02p		2	3	2⅞	3	
7¼	5¼	Simkins .20	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Sim Sch .15e	7	172	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Simplex .15t		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Sky City .27t	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	SMD Ind	4	14	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅞	⅞	Solitron .06		62	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Sonder Brdc	4	11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6½	4½	Sorg Pa .10p		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅝	4⅝	Soundsn .40	87	87	11⅝	10½	11⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	SC 8.8pf 2.21		5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		19	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11	SC 4.3pf 1.08		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	SC 4.2pf 1.06		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
60	40	SouRoy .88b	23	79	59⅛	57¼	58⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Spartek .30a	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9	4⅝	Spector .10e	4	12	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Spectro Ind	6	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	Spencr F .32	6	11	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	Splentex .48	7	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	5	18	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	StdAllianc 1	3	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5⅞	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	6	30	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅝	StdMotA .42	8	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5¼	1½	StdPac Corp	5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	StdPrud wt		1	1	1	1	
10⅞	5⅝	StanAv .20e	10	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
18½	9⅝	StarrHo .30	12	34	19½	18⅛	19½	+ 1⅛
6⅝	3½	StatSvL .40b	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9¼	3⅝	Steelmt .15e	2	5	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16½	12⅝	Stepn Ch .44	7	113	16	15½	16	+ ½
1⅛	⅝	Sterl Electr		48	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4½	2	SterlPre .11t	6	79	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Stevcoknit	5	15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	STP Cp .40e	12	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅝	Struth Wells	20	25	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1	7-16	Summit Org		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
27	9	Sun Elec .68	12	24	26⅝	26½	26½	
5½	3⅛	Sunair .17e	6	36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10	4⅝	SunshJr .20	9	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	5	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Supercr .10e	3	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Supindin .12	11	17	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4¼	Sup Surg Mf	5	124	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Supronics		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
2⅛	15-16	Susquhana		53	2	2	2	
5	2⅝	Susquhan pf		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Synaloy .14t	5	22	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
44⅝	29⅛	Syntex .40	19	768	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
21¼	18¼	Sysco Cp .28	8	5	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
4½	15-16	System Eng		46	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
		T						
1⅛	½	Tech Sym	23	13	15-16	15-16	15-16	
6⅛	2⅝	Techcl Oper	6	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Techcl Tape	4	31	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	4	6	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
1⅝	5-16	Telex Cp wt		72	15-16	⅞	⅞	
3⅝	1	Tenna Corp	14	16	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Tenneco wt		35	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
15⅛	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	15	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅝	TerraC .40e	3	133	14	13½	13½	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅝	TesoroPt wt		99	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Texstar .15t	4	5	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Textron wt		12	15	13⅞	15	+ 1½
3	1⅝	TFI Co Inc	5	21	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	Thorof Mkt		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	7	Thriftmt .25a	3	2	11	11	11	
7⅛	3⅝	Tiffany .32	12	76	8½	7⅞	8½	+ 1⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Tigerintl wt		40	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
5½	2⅝	TMC Mtg In	1	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	
14	4⅛	Tokheim .20	17	24	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Tolchin Inst	6	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
80	72	TolEd pf7.76		z60	74	74	74	1
45⅝	40	TolEd pf4.25		z50	42¼	42¼	42¼	
6⅞	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	7	5	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
9½	7⅝	Torin Cp .60	7	4	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
7	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	41	11	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
14	8⅛	Total pf.70		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Tracor Inc	13	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Trans Lux		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅝	TriSiMtr .80	6	14	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
2⅝	2⅛	Tubos Mex	4	9	2⅝	2 9-16	2⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Tufico .10e	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Turbodyne	48	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17	11⅝	Turnr C 1.32	6	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅞	TwinFair In	10	69	5⅛	4½	5⅛	+ ⅜
		U						
6 3	1⅝	UIP Co .12	6	176	3⅛	2⅞		
3⅝	2½	Un Invest		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	4⅝	UnA Pr .40a	7	18	8⅛	8	8	
4⅝	2⅛	Un Asb .07e	6	45	4⅝	4 13-16	4 13-16	
15-16	⅝	UnBrand wt		39	9-16	½	½	
2	⅞	U Dollar St		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1½	Unif Foods	4	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		61	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3¾	UnRIT 1.22e	70	38	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
5-16	⅛	UnRIT wt		37	¼	3-16	3-16	
9	5⅝	US Ban Trst	15	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11½	3½	US Filtr .20	9	207	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
8⅝	4¼	US LsgRl E	15	16	5	5	5	
3⅝	7-16	US LsgR wt		14	11-16	9-16	9-16	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	6	30	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	US Radium		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
22	11⅝	US Reduct 1	2	33	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	USRbR .60a	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17	7½	Unitek .05e	9	1	14½	14½	14½	
18	5⅝	Unity Buy S	8	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
1⅝	⅝	Univ Contnr		54	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	9	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
6½	3	UnivRun .28	7	6	6½	6½	6½	
5½	3⅝	Univ Sav .32	10	9	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	12¾	UtahldSu 1a	6	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	UV Ind wt		53	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		V						
6⅝	4	VallesSt .62t	7	15	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
23½	14½	Vail In 3.40e	3	44	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅝
6⅛	3	Valley Mtal	13	49	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅛
12¾	6⅝	Valmac .60a	20	40	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4	2¼	Valspar .24	15	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	4½	VanDorn .36	6	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Varo Inc	4	88	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Veril Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5¼	VermiA .40b	5	2	9⅝	9½	9½	— 1
4⅛	1⅛	Vernitron	7	117	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2	7-16	Vertipit Inc		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Vesely Co	50	4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Viking Genl	4	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Vintage Ent		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5½	voplex .48	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	9	Vulcinc pf 1		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		W						
4⅝	2⅝	WebMg .10a	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Wacknt .28a	8	72	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	5	WagnrEl .48	22	x2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
2 15-16	1½	Walnoco Oil	13	49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	5	11	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	WardFds wt		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1½	1⅛	Wards Co		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	WarC pfC.05		22	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
30	16⅝	WesPsIB .50	9	4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅞	WashRl 1.28	11	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Welman Co		1	2	2	2	
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	1	44	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	WestChP .40	11	20	8⅝	7⅝	8	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Westats Pti	10	313	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Westby Fsh		28	⅝		⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	5	10	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	Whippny .60	6	4	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	4	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Whiting 1	6	18	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
⅞	⅛	Whittakr wt		141	⅞	9-16	11-16	+ 1-16
3⅞	1½	Wichita Ind	8	31	3	3	3	
3½	2⅝	WillcxG .08r		9	2½	2½	2½	
8⅛	5¼	Wmhous .30	4	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	WilshrO .05r	8	22	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3½	2½	WilsonBr .30	7	1	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	5¾	Winkimn .50	4	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
2⅝	11-16	Winston Mil		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3½	1⅝	WolfHB .06p	9	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
5	⅝	Wood Ind		7	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
20¼	5⅝	Worces Cont	8	109	20½	19¼	20½	+ 1½
8¼	5	Work Wr .60	5	8	7	7	7	+ ⅛
5⅞	1⅝	Wrather Cp		7	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
1 13-16	1	Wright Har		37	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	
3½	2⅛	WTC Air .10	6	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15½	7⅝	WUI Inc .40	6	52	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	WydeLab .24	5	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11	5	Wynnin .05e	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	6½	WymBn .50	8	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		X - Y - Z						
22⅝	12⅝	Xonics Inc	35	61	22	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	Zero Mf .15e	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Zimmr Hom		8	3⅛	3½	3½	+ ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. vaIsoonex-dividendor ex-distribution date.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
12750	Abby Glen	320	305	320	+20
12369	Abitibi	$10	9¾	9⅞	
900	Acklands	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
391	Acres Ltd	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
5595	Agnico E	$6	5¾	5¾	—⅛
1525	Agra Ind	$6⅛	5⅞	6	+⅛
7543	Alta Gas A	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
40	Alta Nat	$22	22	22	
2283	Algo Cent	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
5300	Alliance B	495	480	495	+10
1000	Alminex	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
780	Argus C pr	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
350	Alco A	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
[illegible]	BP Can	$12¼	12	e12¼	—⅛
11295	BVANISTER C	10½	9	10½	+1
6656	Bank N S	$44½	44⅛	44⅛	+⅛
300	Baton B	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
7211	Bell Canad	$45¼	44⅞	45⅛	+⅛
3293	Beth Cop A	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
1200	Block Bros	310	310	310	
900	Bovis Cor	120	116	116	—4
208	Bramalea	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11000	Bramoda	75	73	76	⅛
[illegible]	Brenda M 415 BC Forest	[illegible]			
[illegible]	C Phone	$11	10¾	11	+ E
900	Brunswk	365	375	3359	
50	Budd uto	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
55	Burns Fds	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10150	Cad Frvw	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
125	Cal Pow	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
2575	Camflo	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
1609	Campau A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
25	C Pakrs C	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
293	Can Perm	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
700	C Tung	315	315	315	—10
20	C Cabesy	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
1150	Cdn Cel	$5⅛	5	5	
33990	C Im Bank	$25¼	25	25¼	+⅛
1322	C Ind Gas	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
1162	Cdn Tire A	$49⅝	49⅜	49⅜	—⅛
1150	C Utilies	$9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
400	Conbra	250	255	255	—5
500	Candel Oil	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
2755	Cassiar	475	470	475	+10
3000	Celanese	450	445	468	+20
5825	Chieftan D	$8	7⅞	8	+⅛
25	CHUM	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
800	Coch Will	104	101	101	—3
3700	C Holiday 1	330	325	330	+5
5400	Con Bldg	29	290	295	+5
8780	Con Distrb	405	385	375	+20
290	Cons Gas	$14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
550	Craigml	420	425	430	
350	Crush Intl	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
5228	Denison	$52	50¾	51⅛	+⅛
2200	Dicknsn	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
4210	Dofasco A	$25½	25⅝	25½	
11220	Dom Store	$17	16⅞	16¾	
550	Du Pont	$23	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
838	Dylex L A	$8⅛	—	—⅛	+⅛
2500	East Mal	395	390	395	+25
150	Emco	$7	7	7	
9500	Falcon C	$6⅛	6	6	
3267	Falcon	$36	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
200	Francana	$⅝	9⅞	9⅝	+⅛
300	Gen Distrb	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3600	Algoma	$27½	27¼	27½	+⅜
2473	Bank Mont	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	
3500	Basic Res	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	1
7450	Bombard	410	375	385	+10
1351	Can Cement	$11	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
200	Cdnlnt Pow	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
250	Canron	$17¾	17¾	17¾	—¾
938	Con Bath	$24½	24⅝	24½	
1040	Crn Zell A	$16	16	16	
500	Dom Bridge	$23¾	23¼	23¼	+½
850	Fncl Col	150	150	150	—5
560	Gaz Metro	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
240	Imasco	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
100	Laur Fin	$7½	7½	7½	+⅛
730	Power Cp	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
4455	Price Co	$15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
1009	Royal Bank	$33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
1100	Roy TrustA	$22⅞	22⅞	22½	—⅛
390	Steinberg A	$17⅛	17½	17⅛	+⅛
2933	Trizec	$17	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
2100	Zellers	$7⅛	7	7	

Total sales 510,097 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅛-5⅜	4⅛-5⅛	1-1½	9⅛-10⅛
1 M.	5⅜-5⅞	4⅜-4⅞	2⅛-3⅛	10⅛-10⅛
3 M.	5⅞-6⅜	4⅜-4⅞	3⅝-3⅞	10⅞-11⅜
6 M.	6⅝-7⅛	4⅛-5⅛	4⅜-4⅞	12-12½
1 Y.	7⅝-8⅛	5⅝-6⅛	5⅝-6⅜	13⅛-13⅝

Tokyo Exchange

June 3, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	245	Matsu E Wks.	553
Canon	212	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	123
Dai Nip. Print.	452	Mitsubi Corp.	452
Fuji Bank	356	Mitsui Co.	463
Fuji Photo	341	Mitsukoshi	450
Hitachi	163	Nippon Elec.	183
Honda Motor	597	Sharp	235
C. Itoh	407	Shiseido	1,240
Japan Air L.	1 800	Sony Corp.	3,200
Kansai El. P.	750	Sumitomo Bk.	370
Kao Soap	373	Taisho Marine	290
Kirin Brewery	211	Takeda Chem.	241
Komatsu	339	Teijin	164
Kubota	220	Tok'o Marine	529
Matsu Ind.	513	Toray	164
		Toyota	635

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	92.80	93.00	97.20	77.00
Brussels	125.80	124.47	126.33	106.43
Frankfurt	133.48	130.98	142.59	110.56
London 30	338.10	345.10	358.10	146.00
London 500	151.70	147.13	152.81	83.49
Milan	97.98	98.29	102.86	85.93
Paris	128.20	123.80	138.70	99.70
Sydney	370.65	375.73	379.65	289.88
Tokyo (n)	322.26	321.82	332.97	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4209.94	4376.51	4564.52	3527.04
Zurich	270.50	271.00	291.20	208.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	41.60
Albert Heijr	105
Algemberk	328
Amrobank	77.30
A'dam	158
Fokker	44.50
Heineken	138.50
H.V.A.	54.40
Holl-Am-H	57.50
Hoogovens	55
K.L.M	60.40
Pakhood	155.50
Philips new	25.40
Robeco	174.50
Rolinco	126.80
Royal Dutch	85.80
Unilever	105
Van Ommer	245.50
Ver Mach	190

Brussels

Arbed	4,200
Brux-Lamb	2,100
Cock Ougrer	1,180
Electrobel	6,250
GB-Inno-BM	2,200
Hoboken	4,255
Pétrofina	5,280
Ph. Gevaert	1,180
Soc. Générale	2,825
Solvay	2,840
Un Minière	1,570

Frankfurt

AEG	81.50
BASF	142.50
Bayer	119.30
Commerzbk	200.50
Cont. Gummi	77.10
Daimler	294
Demag	195
DeutBank	325.50
DresdeBk	230
Gels Aktier	131.90
Hoechst	80
Hoesch	53.80
Karstdt	443
Kaufhof	258
KHD	138
Lufthansa	62
Mannesmann	266
Metallgesell	242
Neckermann	102
Rheinstahl	59
RWE new	118
Schering	411
Siemens	257.70
Thyssen	75.80
Veba	100.50
Volkswagen	106

London

Anglo-Am Cp	5.05
Anglo-Am	£30.50
Barclay Bk	3.10
Beecham Gr	3.03
BICC	1.22
Boots	2.42
Bowater	1.68
Brit-Am Tob	3.31
Brit. Oxyg	0.57
Brit. Pet	5.24
BLMC	0.08½
Burmah	0.29
CadburySch	0.46½
Chartered	1.78
Courtaulds	1.31
Daggafont	0.17
DeBeer D	2.87
Decca Rec	2.04
Distillers	1.43
Dunlop	0.57
E Musfind	1.89
GEC	1.27
FreeStGed	£30.75
GKN	2.57
Glaxo Gr	4.25
Gt Un St	1.98
Guinness	1.11
Hawker-Sidd	2.88
Hudson Bay	£12½
Imp Chem	2.87
Imps	0.57½
Mar&Spen	2.43
MetalBox	2.91
Nichols	0.42
Plessey	0.76
Rand Mines	3.29
Rank Org	1.69
Royal Dutch	£28⅝
R.T.Z.	1.96
Shell	3.28
Thorn (A)	1.62
Tube Invest	2.98
Union Carb	5.55
Vickers	1.29
War L3½	£24.25
West Deep	£21.75
West Drief	£52.00
West Hold	£39.25
West Min	2.66
Woolworth	0.50
ZCI	0.65

Milan

Bastogi	7,511
Erba	3,660
Ercole Marel	625
Fiat	1,225
Finsider	352
Generali	70,070
IFI	2,775
Italgas	520
Italsider	518
LaRinas	97.50
Montedis	654.75
Olivetti	1,205
Pirelli	805
Snia Visco	1,620
Terni	66

Paris

Air Liquide	351.10
Alimentaire	61.70
BSN	541
Carrefour	1,797
Cim Lafarge	173.90
Citroën	38
Cie Bancaire	469
CFP	146.80
CGE	318.50
CCF	148.50
Ferodo	83.50
Imetal	315
L'Oréal	860
Mach Bull	33
Michelin	1,056
Moët-Henn	505
Moulinex	289
Paribas	173
PUK	123.50
Penarroya	58
Perrier	122
Peugeot	242.50
Rh Poulenc	139.50
Sacilor	88.50
St Gobain	143
Suez	240
Télémécan.	938
Thomson	190
Usinor	90.30

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,220
B Boveri	1,375
Ciba-Geigy	1,575
Cr Suisse	2,780
Fischer	530
HoffRocheN	10,675
Nestlé	3,240
Sandoz	1,605
Sté B Suisse	413
Sulzer	2,175
U.B. Suisse	2,980

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 3, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1000	Gnt Mascl	70	70	70	
400	Gibraltar	480	480	480	
325	Gt Oil Sds	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
750	GL Paper	$23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+1⅛
230	Gt W Life	$58	58	58	+3
235	Greyhnd	$17	17	17	+⅛
780	Guar Trst	$6	5⅞	6	+⅛
600	Hambro C	190	185	186	—4
6279	Hawker S	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
[illegible]	Hayes D A	$5	5	5	
10930	Houston O	150	140	150	+10
[illegible]	H Bay Co	$17½	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
10	Huron Erl	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
[illegible]	IAC	$19	18⅞	19	
4	Inousmin	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
571	Inland Gas	$9	9	9	+⅛
699	Int Mogul	225	220	220	—5
923	Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1250	Jannock	$6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
[illegible]	Kaiser Re	$10⅝	9½	10	+⅛
2100	Kaps Tran	250	260	250	+4
[illegible]	Kerr A A	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
309	Koffler	305	300	305	+5
990	Labatt A	$15⅝	15⅞	15⅞	
433	Lab Min	$25⅛	26	25⅛	+⅛
600	LOnt Cem	360	355	360	+5
100	Liberian	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
500	LL Lac	162	162	162	+6
100	Lob Co A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
100	Lob Co B	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
7310	MB Ltd	$23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
50	M LI Mills	$55	55	55	
800	Mattgmi	$15⅛	15⅛	15	—⅛
98	Microsyst	375	365	375	
21910	Moore	$47½	45⅞	47⅛	+1⅛
100	Nat Trust	$17½	17½	17½	
15859	Noranda	$27⅛	25⅞	27	—⅛
735	Nor Elect	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
5300	OSF Ind	155	150	155	
1185	Orchan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
350	PanCan P	$13½	13½	13½	—⅛
2700	Patino N V	$15	15	15	—
2250	Pembin A	335	325	335	+120
100	Pembin B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—100
407	Pemouna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2215	Pine Point	$39	39	39	
[illegible]	Pitts C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
100	Placer	$9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	Que Sturg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	Rayrock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1700	Red Ostr A	$6⅛	5	5	
1125	Revnu Pro	85	84	84	—
5350	Shell Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	Sherritt A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4230	Siebens	$19⅛	18⅞	19	
200	Sigma	$31	20	21	+
855	Simpson S	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
700	Slater Stl	$10	9⅞	10	+
500	Stat W Con	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+
320	Southm A	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
200	St Brodcst	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	Stelco A	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
[illegible]	Steep R	145	142	145	+
[illegible]	Sundale O	425	420	425	+
1123	Teck Cor A	260	255	260	—
[illegible]	Teck Cor B	220	220	220	—
555	Texaco	$30½	30¼	30¼	
775	Thom N A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
[illegible]	Tor Dm Bk	$43⅛	43	43	—
4150	Traders A	$14	13⅞	14	+
570	Trans Mt	$10⅛	10⅛	10	—
3107	TrCan PL	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
375	Un Carbid	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
4790	Un Gas	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
1000	Union Oil	$8	8	8	+
[illegible]	U Keno	$9	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	U Siscoe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	Upp Can	120	115	115	—
[illegible]	Van Der	445	445	445	—
1592	Voyager P	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
[illegible]	Weldwod	$10	10	10	—
[illegible]	Walburne	$10⅛	9⅞	10	—
3550	West Mine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
[illegible]	Westnhse	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—
[illegible]	Weston	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+
1500	Wilroy	158	150	150	+
4103	Woodwd A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
2000	Yk Bear	200	195	200	
1750	Yukon C	85	85	85	—

Total sales 1,763,000 shares

This announcement is neither an offer to purchase nor a solicitation of an offer to sell any of these securities. This offer is made only by the Offer to Purchase and is not being made, nor will tenders be accepted from holders of Shares or holders of Debentures, in any jurisdiction in which the making or acceptance thereof would not be in compliance with the securities laws of such jurisdiction.

Notice of Offer to Purchase
All Shares of Common Stock
and
All 5% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due
January 15, 1989
of

Libby, McNeill & Libby

for Cash
at $8⅛ per Share Net and

$700 per $1,000 Principal Amount
of Debentures Net
by

Universal Food Specialties, Inc.

a Subsidiary of

Nestlé Alimentana S.A.

Universal Food Specialties, Inc. ("Universal Food"), a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nestlé Alimentana S.A., a Swiss corporation, is offering to purchase all shares of Common Stock (the "Shares") and all 5% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due January 15, 1989 (the "Debentures") of Libby, McNeill & Libby ("Libby") at $8⅛ per Share net in cash to each selling shareholder and at $700 per $1,000 principal amount of Debentures net in cash to each selling debentureholder (without any additional payment in respect of interest accrued thereon), upon the terms and conditions set forth in the Offer to Purchase dated May 29, 1975 and in the Letter of Transmittal for Shares and the Letter of Transmittal for Debentures.

Universal Food presently owns 5,953,608 Shares, constituting approximately 61% of the 9,721,779 outstanding Shares. If at least 2,796,000 Shares are duly tendered by the expiration of the offer, Universal Food will, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Offer to Purchase, purchase all (but not less than all) Shares and Debentures duly tendered. If less than 2,796,000 Shares are duly tendered by the expiration of the offer, Universal Food reserves the right but will not be obligated, to purchase all (but not less than all) Shares and Debentures duly tendered. Universal Food may, at its option, extend the Offer from time to time during which extension all Shares and Debentures previously tendered will, except as provided in the next succeeding sentence remain subject to the Offer and may be purchased by Universal Food. Shares and Debentures tendered may be withdrawn prior to June 6, 1975, and, unless theretofore purchased by Universal Food, may also be withdrawn after July 27, 1975.

THE OFFER WILL EXPIRE AT 5:00 P.M., CHICAGO TIME, ON JUNE 13, 1975 UNLESS EXTENDED AS PROVIDED IN THE OFFER TO PURCHASE.

Copies of the Offer to Purchase and related Letters of Transmittal have been mailed to holders of Shares and holders of Debentures.

Universal Food will pay to any broker or dealer, who is a member of a registered national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., to any foreign broker or dealer who agrees to conform to the rules of fair practice of such association, or to any commercial bank or trust company, who solicits and obtains tenders and whose name appears in the appropriate space in the Letter of Transmittal for Shares or the Letter of Transmittal for Debentures and who has solicited the tender to which such Letter of Transmittal relates, a solicitation fee of 35¢ for each Share and $7.00 for each $1,000 principal amount of Debentures purchased pursuant to the Offer to Purchase and covered by such Letter of Transmittal. Solicitation fees are subject to limitations as provided in the Offer to Purchase.

The Offer to Purchase contains important information which should be read prior to tendering Shares or Debentures pursuant to the Offer.

Copies of the Offer to Purchase and the Letters of Transmittal may be obtained from the Dealer Manager, either Depositary, the Forwarding Agent or the Soliciting Agent.

Depositary for the Common Stock
Continental Illinois National Bank
and Trust Company of Chicago
By Mail or By Hand:
The Corporate Securities Division
12th Floor
231 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60693

Forwarding Agent for the Common Stock
The First Jersey National Bank
By Mail:
The First Jersey National Bank
Post Office Box 991
Jersey City, New Jersey 07303
By Hand:
The First Jersey National Bank
One Exchange Place
Jersey City, New Jersey
Attention of Special Services Department,
Seventh Floor

Depositary for the Debentures
The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.

By Mail:
The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
Post Office Box 2437
Church Street Station
New York, New York 10015

By Hand:
The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
14th Floor
Corporate Agency Department
One New York Plaza
New York, New York

Soliciting Agent
D. F. King & Co., Inc.

2 North Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Ill. 60606
(312) 236-5881
(Call Collect)

20 Exchange Place
New York, N.Y. 10005
(212) 269-5550
(Call Collect)

555 California Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94104
(415) 788-1119
(Call Collect)

The Dealer Manager for the Offer is

LEHMAN BROTHERS
Incorporated
One William Street
New York, New York 10004
Tel: (212) 269-3700

June 2, 1975

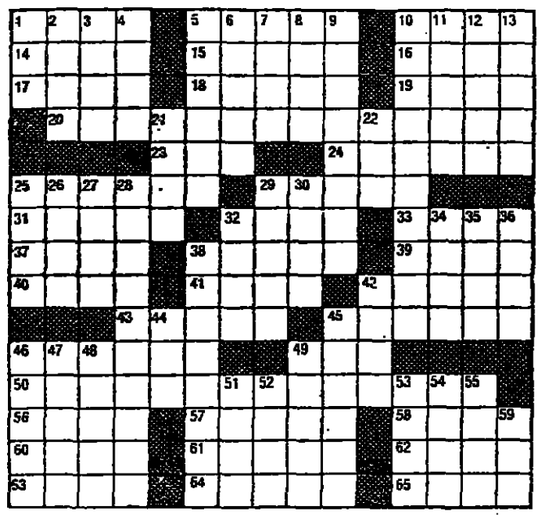
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Algerian city
5 Dieter's sacrifice
10 Proper
14 Uncas's love
15 Fine net
16 Mesh fabric
17 Furniture style
18 Impels
19 Arab headband
20 Part of T. R.'s advice
23 West
24 "Believe It or Not" man
25 Moth attractors
29 Belief
31 Lagoon
32 Semitic deity
33 Igneous rock
37 His: Fr.
38 Out of —— (peevish)
39 German valley
40 Caution
41 Appeal
42 Aromatic seed
43 Marsh bird
45 Be all thumbs
46 Machine part
49 "—— Town"
50 Rest of T. R.'s advice
56 African tree
57 The sky, at times
58 Hot-weather word
60 Horne
61 French student
62 Hebrides island
63 Hindu land grant
64 Hinder
65 Boodle

DOWN

1 Wood sorrel
2 Lightning and fishing
3 Not care ——
4 Dub
5 German bombers
6 Edith Cavell, for one
7 Something, in Spain
8 Bass or treble
9 Old World falcons
10 Execute a quiet ploy
11 Splendid
12 Foolish
13 Antiquated
21 Verily
22 Cover
25 Defect
26 Actress Lee
27 Asian boundary river
28 Prevailing trend
29 Proofreading mark
30 Pro ——
32 Cotton pod
34 Metrical foot
35 Box or bag
36 English composer
38 Coiled
42 Brusque
44 Trinket
45 —— Brown
46 Flake
47 Spoken for
48 Ring
49 Pointed arch
51 Peevishness
52 "—— a man with . . ."
53 Brown-dye tree
54 Half a child's train
55 Gambling game
59 Buddhist temple



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Fair	MADRID	20	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Rain	MILAN	18	64	Cloudy
ATHENS	28	82	Cloudy	MONTREAL	13	59	Cloudy
ATHENS	27	81	Fair	MOSCOW	10	50	Showers
BEIRUT	—	—	Unavailable	MUNICH	12	54	Cloudy
BELGRADE	17	63	Rain	NEW YORK	20	68	Showers
BERLIN	14	57	Showers	NICE	19	66	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Cloudy	OSLO	12	54	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	17	63	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Fair	ROME	21	70	Variable
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Rain	SOFIA	26	79	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Fair	STOCKHOLM	12	54	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	8	46	Rain	TEL AVIV	—	—	Unavailable
FLORENCE	19	67	Cloudy	TUNIS	24	75	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	50	Showers	VENICE	18	64	Storm
GENEVA	12	54	Cloudy	VIENNA	17	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	12	54	Cloudy	WARSAW	14	57	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	29	84	Fair	WASHINGTON	25	77	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy	ZURICH	—	—	Unavailable
LISBON	21	70	Fair				
LONDON	12	53	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
June 3, 1975

The net Asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $6.84
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd $7.54
(w) Apollo (Temple) Int. SF89.24
(w) Austral Select. Fd $3.30

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. LTD.:

— (d) Barrbond SF786.60
— (d) Conbar SF710
— (d) Grobar SF826
— (d) Stockbar SF605
(w) Bruninvest $13.44
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd ... $11.64
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd ... $4.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l $13.90
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $9.51
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF984
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.... $682.40
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs.. $1.20
(w) Convert Fd. Int B Certs.. $10.91
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V... $8.09

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec SF544
— (d) C S Fonds-Bonds SF71.00
— (d) C S Fond-Int'l SF67.25
— (d) Energievalor SF82.75
— (d) Usec SF845
— (d) Europa-valor SF122.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.26

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C S America Fd $8.68
— (w) C S Income Fd $8.17
(w) D.G.C. $40.86
(d) Delta Invest Fund $8.82
(d) Delta Multifund $8.02
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund ..... Yen 9,150
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.41
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $11.20
(w) Dr Interct Int Fd $10.93
(w) Europe Obligations LF946
(d) Executive Fd of Canada .. $3.64

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Fonditalia $6.13
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $14.59
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd $20.93
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $9.55
(d) Fiducia BF881
(w) First Intern'l Fd $117.60
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec $14.63
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $29.35
(d) First Security Cap Fd .. $34.14
(w) Fleming Fund S.A $53.57
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $28.26
(w) Fonselex Issue F SF1,757
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF76.26
(d) Fonditalia $11.16
(d) Fund of Nations $8.56
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) .. $9.85
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... Aus.$6.86

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $10.34
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd ... $24.77
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund $3.62
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l .. $7.34
(w) Hausmann Holdg. NV.. $5,540
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $26.09
(d) Icofund $10.04
(d) Interfix SF283.45
(d) Interfund S.A $10.30
(w) Intermarket Fund $96.23
(w) Int'l Income Fund $22.09
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd ..... Can.$4.18
(r) Int'l Securities Fund .. $5.46
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S A $56.06
(r) Invest Avantinvest $27.79
(d) Islamic S.A. Fund $9.58
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S A $3.92
(r) Japan Growth Fund $14.85
(d) Japan Selection Fund... $15.53
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $13.46

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East Trust... $50.51
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund .. $39.27
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $13.44

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,656
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $9.36
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.. $11.28
(w) Leverage Can. Hold. $23.99

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+ (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.. SF367
+ (w) L&B-T Income Fund... SF380
(w) Luxfund $18.68
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.. $11.91
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $2.02
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $3.71
(w) N.A.M.P. $87.03
(w) Nippon Fund $34.47
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund... $6.21
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd..... $7.04
Pegasus $7.16
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd Inc.... $6.78
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund... $21.85
(d) Renta Fund LF1,359
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF3,650
(d) Rentinvest LF843
— (d) Safe Fund $4.73
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $10.10
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF53.35

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $13.23

S.M.G. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund SF21.22
— (d) Crossbow Fund $74.84
— (d) I.T.P. Fund N.V. $7.46
(w) SMH Special Fund DM86.90

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.... SF1,433
— (r) Securiswiss SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund $170.96
(w) Star Fund $5.34

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor SF433.25
— (d) Intervalor SF62.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF347.35
— (d) Swissvalor New Per... SF196.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.... SF76.75
— (d) Universal Fund SF84.00
(w) Talent Global Fund $3.54
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea)... $32.81
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.... $31.07
(w) Transpacific Fund $17.36

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dis..... $1.23
+ (r) Do. Accumulation..... $1.57
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l. $2.31

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S Sh. SF35.00
— (d) Bond Invest. SF69.75
— (d) Convert-Invest. SF73.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF116.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF57.00
— (d) Globinvest SF35.50
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF69.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest. SF348.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh... SF501
(d) Sima Swiss R. Est SF176.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds DM15.75
— (d) Europafonds DM33.70
— (d) Unifonds DM19.85
— (d) Univerba DM41.85
— (d) Unispecial I. DM157.80
(w) United Cap Inv Fd.... $2.49
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $13.23
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.18
(w) Western Hedge Fund.... $1,344.12
(w) West Proprietary N.V.... $1,508.83
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.. $414.35
(w) Worldwide Securities .. $55.42
(w) Worldwide Special $3,472.17

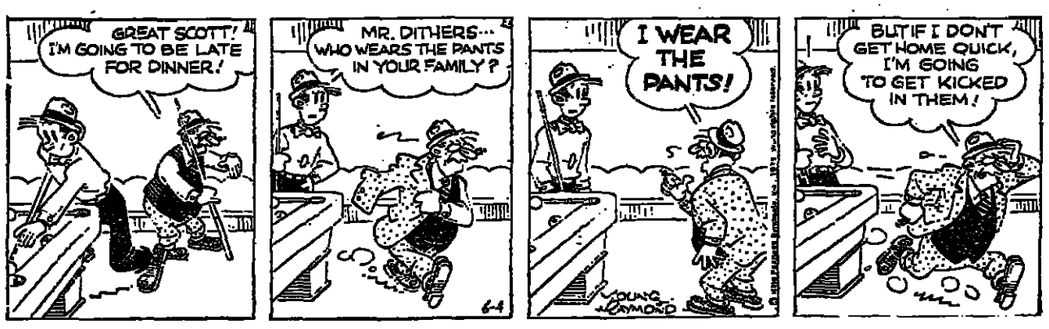
Dm — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

PEANUTS



B.C.

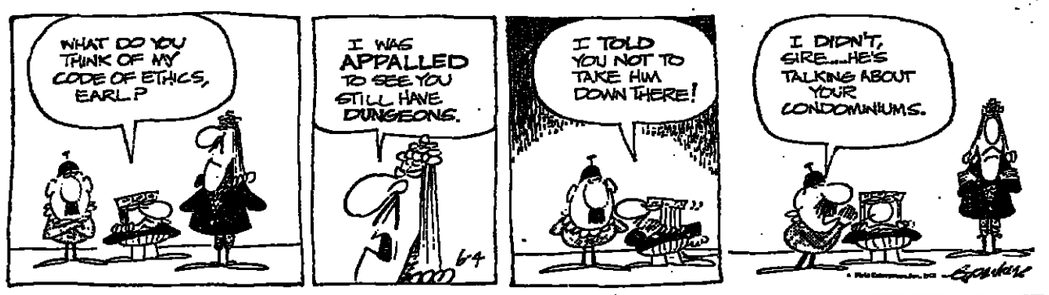
BLONDIE



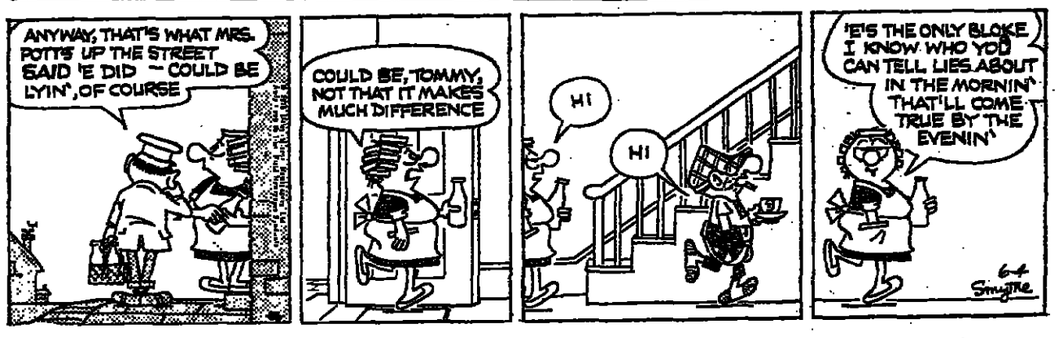
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

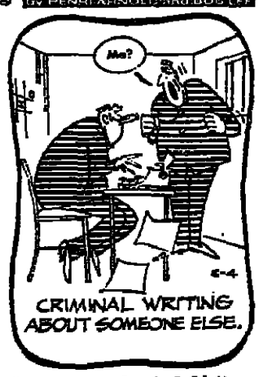
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ABDEK

LYRUS

SURSED

DANNEC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AHEAD RHYME THRESH HARROW
Answer: *What happened when he appeared before a sea of faces* — HIS HEAD SWAM

BOOKS

WIFE

By Bharati Mukherjee. Houghton Mifflin. 213 pp. $7.9

Reviewed by Diane Johnson

YOU may have noticed Indian wives, at the market or movie, always looking rather cold in their thin saris, Acrilan sweaters, ankle socks and tennis shoes. You may or may not have thought about them and wondered what they talk about among themselves, but after you read this book you will know, and it will give you pause. It is a funny but upsetting account of the conflict of Western and Indian cultures, and of modern and old-fashioned traditions of female destiny, as embodied in the life of Dimple Dasgupta, and told with a kind of deadpan comic ferocity that partakes both of the tradition of the English novel of manners and of the fatalism of India.

At the beginning, at home in Calcutta, Dimple is dreaming about marrying — anybody — but preferably a neurosurgeon, and her father is combing the matrimonial ads for an engineer. "She thought of premarital life as a dress rehearsal for actual living. Years of waiting had already made her nervous, unnaturally prone to colds, coughs and headaches." She is 20 and already afflicted with signs of passive anger. The tension between her actual powerlessness and forms of freedom suggested to her by the changing Indian culture have made her sick. She reads "The Doctrine of Passive Resistance" for her university exams and expects to employ domestic passive resistance, for instance withholding affection, to win the love of the unknown husband, who is the only hope of adult freedom she has. She is so depressed about her flat chest she thinks of suicide.

At last a matrimonial candidate is found, Amit Basu, a consulting engineer, who is ideal in that he has already applied for emigration. Dimple's father has the horoscope checked and makes preliminary inquiries about dowry requirements. "He said he was prepared to give the usual gold ornaments, saris, watch and fountain pen, some furniture, perhaps, but absolutely not a scooter or a refrigerator." Arrangements are made, and in a month Amit and Dimple are married. Amit is an earnest young man, even a considerate one by the standards of Indian masculinity, but Dimple has lived so long in a fantasy world of advertising and advice columns, that she is emotionally incapable of understanding another human being, and she cannot understand Amit or try to. She is puzzled that marriage does not bring glamorous freedom, and searches for answers in letters to the editor.

She finds herself pregnant. "Why didn't you tell me to get the loop?" she shrieks at Amit. "Why didn't you arrange it?"

But she secretly brings on abortion, by violent rope-skipp which surprises her as much anyone. She had not thou her own actions could have consequences.

They emigrate to New Y and Dimple must adjust t whole new set of circumsta amid violence and high-rise lation. Amit, preoccupied economic realities, is little fort. They meet other Ind who have adjusted to or rea to America in startling wa have taken to wearing blue-j and short hair, and associa with Americans. Her friends to encourage her to take various activities, but she is af to leave her apartment, and gins sleeping all day and suffe from insomnia at night. She approves of the unbecoming dor and fast Western ways of other women but is too in to complain of the increasing order of her inner life, sli into madness with such do it is hardly noticed. Certa Amit doesn't take it seri enough; in his mind only pered American women "breakdowns." He explains she is having culture shock.

This is true in part, and influence of American cultu significant. She was alrea victim of her own caught tradition of passivity, fe treachery and covert viole in America she turns it outw Her powerlessness and small of cruelty typify women in societies at some point in his She lies, smiles, moods ar flushed with her own fanta but she always has dinner on time. She kills a m flushes goldfish down the t She soothes herself with a lit nine ways to die—and if she remained in India she would committed suicide. In Ame she commits murder.

The author, Bharati Mukhe has a fine ironic eye for the details of American life engross Dimple—television, plastic flowers, parties. But strokes are more cutting when draws Indians themselves. mocks their confusion and bivalence, and it is mockery is serious and deep, thoug seems only to concentrate details of dress and social havior: "Mrs. Bhattacharya 'I recommend ski slacks under sari when the weather gets rough. Some girls try to be ern and wear pantyhose. 'I personally find that quite forgiveable.'" One guesses Bharati Mukherjee finds unforgiveable in Indians any dency to be intimidated b attracted to the artifacts mores of American culture.

It is a scary story, told malice and charm, and the it one becomes somehow acquainted with Indians tha fore. The Indian middle seen in the horrible muddl American society becomes real and sympathetic than it does in those idylls or trag of Indian village life or elab sagas concerning mothers-in Their plight, in particular plight of Dimple and the women, sheds a sinister half-on our own condition.

Diane Johnson is the a of "The Shadow Knows."

(c) The Washington Post.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	L	A	R	M		R	E	A	P		P	I	T	S
M	A	R	I	A		E	T	C	H		R	E	N	E
B	I	T	E	R		M	A	R	I	J	U	A	N	A
I	N	A	N	I	M	A	T	E		O	N	S	E	T
			A	I	D	S		S	H	E	E	R	S	
	B	R	O	N	T	E		J	A	N				
G	R	E	E	N	E		C	U	M	M	I	N	G	S
R	E	T	I	E		S	O	G		A	D	O	R	E
E	D	E	L	M	A	N	N		A	S	L	E	E	P
			O	R	Y		S	T	E	E	L	Y		
P	A	R	R	O	T		C	H	E	F				
A	M	O	U	R		Q	U	A	S	I	M	O	D	O
R	O	S	S	E	T	T	I	S		E	A	R	E	D
A	L	I	T	Y		H	I	S	T		L	L	A	M	A
S	E	E	S		E	P	H	A		O	E	L	E	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal from a recent New York tournament might seem routine, but it hides a strange irony.

Most of the North-South pairs reached four spades, which proved hopeless. North was doomed to lose two trump tricks and one in each minor suit. A few pairs tried three no-trump, in spite of the diamond weakness. One sequence was: one spade—two clubs—two diamonds (a slight eccentricity)—two no-trump—three no-trump.

West led the diamond four, hitting at South's weak point, but this did not defeat the contract. South won with the ace and led the club ten for a finesse.

It did not matter whether West held up his king or not. By preserving with clubs at every opportunity and playing for East to have the heart queen South achieved the entries he needed to his hand and emerged with four club tricks, three hearts, one spade and one diamond. The defenders made three diamond tricks and the club king.

A declarer who was telepathically aware of his partner's hand before the opening lead would no doubt wish that West would fail to find a diamond lead. And his first choice would be a club lead.

A player who conceals a minor suit in the bidding somewhat improves his chances of receiving a lead in that suit. So one declarer who dashed into the no-trump game as shown in the diagram was highly gratified with the success of his unscientific bidding when West led the club five.

Looking at all the cards it is easy to see that the nine dummy's ten will succeed. South did not have that advantage. From his angle West quite likely to have a five suit including the king and nine, in which case the ace the eight from dummy necessary. But when covered with the singleton nine the game becam makable—a just punishm South for his primitive b

It is distinctly weird th opening club lead, straight South's strong suit, is th one that gives the defe practical chance to s against good play by Sou any other lead the game be made.

After a spade lead diamond lead South must the dummy and play t ten.

And the same applies heart lead: South must the king in dummy, pl entries in that suit to h hand.

NORTH (D)
♠ AJ832
♡ K105
◇ A96
♣ 108

WEST	EAST
♠ 95	♠ K
♡ 74	♡ Q
◇ KQ54	◇ J1
♣ K7652	♣ 9

SOUTH
♠ 1064
♡ AJ2
◇ 72
♣ AQJ43

Neither side was vu ble. The bidding:

North	East	South
1 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass

West led the club fiv

Pelé to Play in New York

By Alex Yannis

NEW YORK, June 3 (NYT).—é, known as the king of soccer, agreed to sign with the New k Cosmos, here today. He ortedly will receive $7 mil- for a three-year contract. onsidering the relatively short edules in soccer, Pelé may be ved as the world's highest- l team athlete.

elé, who will sign his contract within the next few days, play for the remainder of season and the next two with the Cosmos. The 34- -old Brazilian will participate bout 85 games, some of them ibitions overseas.

appears that the deal will allow Warner Communica- s, the owner of the Cosmos, make use of Pelé's name for ertising and public relations poses.

elé's last remaining reserva- s about returning to soccer were said to concern a fear of angering his fans in Brazil, since he refused to play in last year's World Cup on grounds that he had made an irrevocable decision to leave soccer.

"Helping Soccer"

He overcame those reservations when he said at a local soccer stadium Wednesday night: "I think my countrymen will be proud of me helping soccer in the biggest country in the world."

"It is not a matter of betrayal," Pelé responded to a question Wednesday. "I had good reasons not to play in the World Cup last year."

Today, he said in Rio de Janeiro: "My contract is not to just play for the Cosmos. It is to promote soccer in America."

Impulse for U.S. Soccer

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP).—Pelé playing with the Cosmos is expected to provide a tremendous impulse to soccer in the United States. The sport is the most widely played in the world but has not been received with much enthusiasm in the United States.

Reportedly, $4.5 million of the 30-month contract would be tax free. Pele also would receive 50 per cent of the revenues for the use by Warner of the trademark "Pele."

Pele retired in October after a remarkable 18-year career followed by millions of soccer fans around the world.

Since retiring, Pele had turned his attention to a growing business empire he had begun to build while playing for his home team, Santos.

"The voluminous contracts are in the hands of Pele and his attorneys and Pele says he will sign them as soon as they have been checked," Toye said. "We still do not know the day of his arrival in New York and when he will play his first game. We hope he will arrive late this week and his first game will be in Philadelphia on June 10.

"His first home game then would be at Yankee Stadium against the Dallas Tornado on June 15.

"As to money, we will not discuss any aspect of Pele's contract. The money, of course, is considerable, but I will say that a lot of the figures that have been thrown around are grossly inaccurate and inflated."

Pele, whose real name is Edson Arantes do Nascimento, retired from major league play after a world record 108 appearances for the Brazilian national team, whom he helped win three World Cups between 1958-70.

During his career, Pele scored 1,220 goals in nearly 1,300 games. Originally, his goals were listed as 1,216, but statisticians recently discovered that he had collected four more that previously were not counted.



Agence France-Presse.

PELE AT HIS PEAK—The Brazilian shows deft form that led to a total of 1,220 goals.

Kissinger Took A Time Out For Pelé

BRASILIA, June 3 (UPI).—gotiation is Henry Kissin- r's forte and he couldn't sist trying for an assist in e one between Pelé and the w York Cosmos.

Brazil's Foreign Minister, ntonio Azerado da Silveira, nt a telegram to Pelé today which he reported:

"I am pleased to inform u that I have received a ssage from the U.S. Sec- ary of State, Henry Kis- ger, in which he indicates personal interest that your gotiations with the Cosmos ib will come to a happy con- sion with your signing a ntract with the New York am."

4-Hit Shutouts Carry Mets, Cardinals to Victory

NEW YORK, June 3 (AP).—Jon Matlack and Lynn McGlothen turned in four-hit shutouts last night as the New York Mets and the St. Louis Cardinals posted victories.

Matlack struck out six batters and walked four en route to a 2-0 victory over the Houston Astros. It was his seventh victory against three losses.

Both Met runs came in the second. Rusty Staub beat out an infield hit off Dave Roberts, 3-6, and scored when Dave Kingman tripled down the leftfield line. Kingman came in on Jerry Grote's sacrifice fly.

McGlothen fanned four batters and walked two as the Cardinals edged the Atlanta Braves 1-0. McGlothen's record now is 5-4.

Ted Simmons singled in the game's only run in the fourth after a bunt single by Lou Brock, a forceout and a walk.

Brewers 6, A's 3

At Oakland, George Scott hit a two-run homer and Robin Yount twice stroked RBI singles, including the tie-breaking hit in the eighth inning, to give Milwaukee a 6-3 victory over Vida Blue and Oakland.

Williams Castro picked up his first major league victory with 6 2-3 innings of shutout relief after starter Ed Sprague was knocked out in the third.

Scott hit his seventh homer after a walk in the sixth inning to tie the game. Then Kurt Bevacqua, who had three doubles in the game, opened the eighth with his second double and scored on Yount's single. Milwaukee's first run came the same way in the third inning.

White Sox 9, Red Sox 2

At Boston, Bucky Dent drove in two runs with late-inning singles that helped break open a tight game and had three of Chicago's 17 hits as the White Sox beat Boston 9-2.

Dent singled in runs in the seventh and ninth innings as Stan Bahnsen went the distance with an eight-hitter for his fourth victory.

Expos 5, Dodgers 3

At Montreal, Woody Fryman scattered 10 hits and doubled home a run in the fourth inning to lead Montreal to a 5-3 victory over Los Angeles.

Fryman, who won his fifth game in seven decisions, went the distance, walking two and striking out five.

Phils 5, Padres 1

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt, batting .181 at game time, drove in three runs with a single and homer to back the five-hit pitching of Steve Carlton and lead Philadelphia to a 5-1 victory over San Diego.

Carlton struck out seven and walked four in picking up his fourth win in nine decisions while Dave Freisleben, 3-6, took the loss.

Tuesday

Extra-Base Hits By Madlock Tie And Win for Cubs

CHICAGO, June 3 (UPI).—Bill Madlock, whose homer tied the game in the ninth inning, doubled with one out in the 10th today to score Don Kessinger from second and give the Chicago Cubs a 6-5 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Randy Moffitt, the third of four Giant pitchers, took his first loss of the season after three wins. He walked Kessinger to open the 10th and then yielded a sacrifice fly to winning pitcher Geoff Zahn before Dave Heaverlo took over. Heaverlo walked Jose Cardenal before Madlock drove the ball against the right centerfield wall for the double.

Chicago scored its first three runs in the first inning on singles by Rob Sperring and Madlock, a walk, Jerry Morales's double and Manny Trillo's sacrifice fly.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0
St. Louis ..... 000 100 00x—1 6 0
Morton, Bonee (8) and Pocoroba; McGlothen (5-4) and Simmons. L—Morton (5-6).

Houston ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0
New York ..... 020 000 00x—2 6 0
Roberts, Granger (8) and Jutze; Matlack (7-3) and Grote. L—Roberts (3-6).

Los Angeles ... 200 000 001—3 10 1
Montreal ..... 201 200 00x—5 9 2
Rau, Hough (4), Downing (6) and Yeager; Fryman (5-2) and Foote. L—Rau (5-5).

San Diego ..... 000 000 100—1 5 1
Philadelphia ... 102 000 11x—5 10 0
Freisleben, Greif (6), Priselia (7) and Hundley, Kendall (7); Carlton (4-5) and Boone. L—Freisleben (3-6). HR—Schmidt (7th), Anderson (3d).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee ..... 001 002 012—6 9 1
Oakland ..... 111 000 000—3 12 0
Sprague, Castro (3) and Porter; Blue, Todd (9) and Tenace. W—Castro (1-0). L—Blue (3-3). HR—Scott (7th).

Chicago ..... 000 200 103—6 12 0
Boston ..... 000 110 000—2 8 2
Bahnsen (4-4) and Downing; Lee, Drago (9) and Blackwell. L—Lee (7-5). HR—Johnson (9th).

French Stable Hopes To Capture 2 Derbies

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, June 3 (IHT).—There is added pressure because "it is a once-in-a-lifetime experience," even "a miracle," that one family has an even-money chance to monopolize the Derbys of Europe.

Trainer Alec Head and his son, Freddie, will be in Epsom, England, tomorrow along with their calm colt, Green Dancer, to run after the English Derby, which the bookmakers say they can't lose. Following the classic, father and son will return home where they will put the finishing touches to the training of frisky Val de l'Orne, the favorite for the French Derby Sunday in Chantilly.

The overabundance of talent has brought with it an overabundance of worries. Freddie Head said this week that the top thoroughbreds in Europe run so infrequently that a loss in a major outing "loses a lot of value for the horse."

"Everybody here always forgets what the horse has done before—you lose one race at a mile and a half and everybody says the horse doesn't get the trip," said the French jockey, who speaks English with an English accent.

He said that if everything goes all right, though it usually doesn't in horse racing, "I'd be very surprised if Green Dancer doesn't win easily. But you never know, do you, what with the parade and the music and all the people around before the race."

A crowd of more than 100,000, whose tastes go to jellied eels rather than juleps, will watch the 18-horse field in the mile-and-a-half race on the somber Epsom track, which is open only during Derby week. Green Dancer, owned by perfume king Jacques Wertheimer, who also is proprietor of Val de l'Orne, is the 5-to-4 betting choice. He is the shortest-priced favorite since his sire, Nijinsky, won this classic in 1970.

Green Dancer convinced the bookmakers last year that he is like his father when he won the Observer Gold Cup in England. Overall, the 3-year-old has won four of five races, with two victories coming this season on the Paris circuit.

The competition for the richest Derby first-place purse, 2106,455 ($244,000) is Grundy, an Italian-owned but British-bred colt to be ridden by Pat Eddery. He is 6-1, with Nelson Bunker Hunt's Nobiliary, another shipper from France, at 14-1, as French jockey Yves Saint-Martin tries to make her the first filly to win the Derby since 1916 and only the seventh since this race was first run in 1780.

Lester Piggott, a genius on the hard turf of Epsom, rides longshot Brum. The Englishman has ridden a record six Derby winners and has finished second four times.

In the past, owners and trainers have competed cunningly for the services of Piggott. But that hasn't been the case with Alec Head, who says, "More than anything, I'd like to see my son win the Derby."

And then, more than anything, he'd like to see his son win the Prix du Jockey Club—the French Derby—on Sunday. It would alleviate a lot of the pressure.

A Yugoslav Defeats Bayi in 800 Meters

RIETI, Italy, June 3 (Reuters).—Filbert Bayi of Tanzania was unable to cope with the blistering sprint finish of European champion Luciano Susanj of Yugoslavia in their 800-meter clash at an international athletics meeting here last night.

Bayi, on a European tour after adding the world mile record to his 1,500-meter mark, stayed with Susanj for the first 500 meters.

But Susanj's brilliant finishes have made him a contender for an Olympic medal next year, and when he turned on the pressure last night the Tanzanian was unable to respond.

Susanj won in 1:45.98. Bayi posted: 1:46.24.

Ramirez and Gottfried Take Doubles Title

ROME, June 3 (UPI).—Raul Ramirez and Brian Gottfried provoked Ilie Nastase and Jimmy Connors into anger and error today to win the men's doubles title in the Italian Open, 6-4, 7-6, 2-6, 6-1.

Earlier, Chris Evert of the United States and Martina Navratilova of Czechoslovakia took the women's doubles championship, downing two Britons, Sue Barker and Glynis Coles, 6-1, 6-2, in just over half an hour.

Ramirez, of Mexico, who won the men's singles title yesterday, and Gottfried, from Florida, took command of the match from the start and so rattled the two bad boys of tennis in the final set that they started hitting balls into the hostile crowd.

The opening set was fairly even, with both sides holding their services until the ninth game when Gottfried and Ramirez broke Nastase's serve and then held.

Similar Pattern

The second set followed a similar pattern, although Ramirez and Gottfried were holding services at love whereas Nastase, a Romanian, and Connors, an American, who only played in the doubles at Rome, were being pushed to deuce.

Gottfried and Ramirez, who had been the top seeds in the doubles, broke in the 11th game to send the second set into tie break. Then they took seven straight points in taking the set 7-6.

Nastase and Connors rallied in the third, breaking their opponents' fifth and seventh-game services to take the set.

In the fourth set, Gottfried and Ramirez broke in the fourth game in which Nastase crossed into his opponents' court to protest a line call and Connors mimicked Gottfried and made a gesture with his racket.

Connors Double-Fault

Gottfried and Ramirez broke again in the sixth game at love during which Connors double-faulted.

The British women never really had much of a chance. Evert and Navratilova broke Coles and Barker at love in the opening game of the first set.

The Britons broke Evert's second-game serve but Evert and Navratilova took the next five games for the match.

European Nations Cup Soccer Pits Swedes Against Yugoslavs

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, June 3 (IHT).—The pean Cup has been awarded although we are in June, the pean Nations Cup matches on. Tomorrow, Sweden will ve Yugoslavia in a potenvital match in Group 3 and e will try to avenge its rrassing defeat by Malta.

Thursday, the Italians play nd in Helsinki and Iceland home to East Germany.

e best of these games should nly be that between the les and Yugoslavs, although have gone off their best since they reached the last of the last World Cup; both lost to Northern Ireland. at for either would mean chance of survival into the terfinals.

e Northern Irish may have wn away two points in Sepr in their opening match in but since then they have n into an excellent team. they have just found a fine center-forward in 22-year-Derek Spence, who came ght out of English third-ion football to torment his ers" in the recent British nplonship.

goslavia, beaten 1-0 in Belwhen Spence made his debut, lucky to escape so lightly. ce is one of those worrying rs who are always making thing out of nothing, snapup unconsidered trifles, exng half-chances.

Dzajic May Be Back

the Yugoslavs have, as they d, Dragа Dzajic back on the wing, things may change. issed the match in Belfast an injury although the slavs were able to regain k Oblak, the striker or midplayer who had missed most e season with an injured les tendon.

eden hopes to reunite their us goal-scoring partners— Edstroem and Sandberg— did so well in the World and who originally got her while playing for the aberg club. Now Edstroem for PSV, the new Dutch pion, and Sandberg is with rslautern in West Germany. slavia is somewhat better that although so many of stars—Maric, Acimovic, evic—have been grabbed by rmy, at least all their present rs are resident in Yugo-

Millen Signs Pact h Buffalo in NBA

FFALO, N.Y., June 3 (UPI). n McMillen, a former Uniy of Maryland star who was uffalo Braves' top selection e 1974 college draft, signed a -year contract with the Na- l Basketball Association club day. The terms of the pact not disclosed.

Millen, who played on the ma team in the Italian e on weekends while attendxford, averaged 20.5 points ne and 9.8 rebounds during reer at Maryland.

Millen said that he had ed permission to finish his late work in the summer ns. "Now its back to Oxto hit the books for a few ," he added.

World Ski Federation Selects Sites for Events, New Rules

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3 (Reuters).—The 30th International Ski Federation (FIS) congress ended here after delegates from 35 nations voted Bariloche, Argentina, as the site of the 31st congress. It will be held a few months before the 1978 world ski championships.

Earlier in the congress, FIS had awarded the 1978 Alpine skiing events to Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, and the Nordic skiing to Lahti, Finland.

In other action here, the FIS:

- Adopted the new International Olympic Committee amateur eligibility rule that permits increased payments to athletes through each national federation.
- Outlawed slick plastic racing suits in the interests of competition safety.
- And reelected its major officials, including president Marc Hodler of Switzerland and secretary-general Sigge Bergmann of Sweden.

The Innsbruck committee for the 1976 Winter Olympics reported that all major construction has been completed, with only detail work remaining to be done prior to the Games next Feb. 4-15.

Dr. Alois Lugger, Innsbruck's mayor, and Karl Heinz Klee, secretary-general of the committee, reiterated that the Games would be simple and announced that between 3,000 and 4,000 police would be brought to Innsbruck from other parts of Austria to provide security for the 2,000 athletes.

Van Springel First In Cycling Classic

EVRY, France, June 3 (Reuters).—Belgian Herman Van Springel won the Bordeaux-Paris cycle race—the world's longest one-day classic—for the third time in five years Sunday.

Van Springel, 32, dominated the 10-man field to finish the 560 kilometers more than 8 minutes ahead of teammate Régis Delépine of France. The Belgian clocked 14:10:34.

Chances for Americans Slip For U.K. Amateur Golf Title

HOYLAKE, England, June 3 (AP).—The hopes of U.S. Walker Cup stars in the British amateur golf championships slipped today with the eclipse of the U. S. champion, Jerry Pate.

But other U. S. entries moved into the third round, including Walker Cup golfers Dick Siderowf, Jay Haas, John Grace and Vinny Giles.

"I played as though I had never been on a golf course before," Pate, 21, said. "There was no incentive for me and I couldn't concentrate. I hit only two good shots."

George Burns, Pate's 25-year-old Walker Cup teammate, hardened as favorite to win the title with a blistering 8 and 6 victory over Britain's Michael Brabner.

The powerful Burns, striding the fairways like a young Jack Nicklaus, fired two birdies in the first four holes and won six of the front nine.

Newcomer is 17

But it was a 17-year-old English newcomer, Neville Chesses, who made the major impact over Hoylake's par-72 seaside layout, where the winds were breezy today in contrast to yesterday's gale-force conditions.

Chesses, snuffling beck hay fever and showing hardly a trace of big time nerves in his first major competition, ousted Pate with a one-hole victory.

Pate, the joint top seed, arrived in Britain with a big reputation. But the lanky American's confidence appeared shot to pieces with four Walker Cup defeats last week and he never looked as though he could beat his young rival in the second round here.

Chesses, a 2-handicap player, left school only a few months ago. He gave himself a year to make the grade on the golf circuit otherwise he planned to quit.

"I rarely get nervous," he said. "Jerry was under far more pressure than me. Everyone expected him to win."

Pate said he felt tired after almost continuous golf for the last four months. He added that he still intended to compete in the U. S. Open, for which he is automatically qualified, and the NCAA tournament back home.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	24	19	.558	—
Milwaukee	22	23	.489	3
New York	22	24	.478	3 1/2
Detroit	20	22	.476	3 1/2
Cleveland	19	23	.452	5 1/2
Baltimore	18	27	.400	7

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	29	19	.604	—
Kansas City	28	20	.583	1
Minnesota	25	20	.556	3
Texas	27	24	.529	3 1/2
California	23	26	.469	6
Chicago	22	25	.468	6 1/2

Monday's Results

Chicago 9, Boston 2.
Milwaukee 6, Oakland 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	26	20	.565	—
Pittsburgh	24	19	.558	1
New York	23	20	.535	2
Philadelphia	24	22	.522	2
St. Louis	20	23	.444	5 1/2
Montreal	16	25	.390	7 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	29	21	.580	—
Los Angeles	30	22	.577	—
San Francisco	24	22	.522	3
San Diego	23	25	.500	4
Atlanta	22	26	.458	6 1/2
Houston	20	31	.392	10 1/2

Monday's Results

Philadelphia 5, San Diego 1.
New York 2, Houston 0.
Montreal 5, Los Angeles 3.
St. Louis 1, Atlanta 0.

Tuesday's Results

Cubs 6, Giants 5.

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...AND RELAXATION. Sunday June 8 at 3 pm in front of the "Petit Palais", presentation of a musical "Tour de France" by Pierre BELLEMARE (400 performers) and the participation of Europe 1 – Monday June 16 at 7 pm, National Lottery drawing (special issue "Friday 13, Arphila 75 Paris") – Everyday, on the Radio Monte-Carlo stage "double or nothing" with Zappy MAX at 11 am, and a variety show animated by DADZU at 5 pm.

USEFUL INFORMATION:

Timing: Official opening June 6 at 1: 30 pm. Daily from 10 am to 8 pm. Open on the evenings of June 10 and 13 until 10 pm. Closes June 16 at 4 pm. Price 7 F. Students and children under 16, half price. Family cards, accompanied groups (students and old people) 1 F.
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Observer

The Last Reel

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Richard Nixon is stirring. At San Clemente, the Los Angeles Times reports, old familiar scenes are being re-enacted.

Abplanalp, Rebozo, Mitchell—the old familiar names—assemble, although not around the old familiar tape recorder, one assumes. The chief is pondering his next move.



Baker

The Times reports he is being advised to move to New York, there to re-establish communication with national and international leaders.

It recalls the opening of "The Bride of Frankenstein," in which the battered Karloff, supposedly destroyed in the burning of the old mill, emerges unscorched from a convenient cellar pond and sets forth on another romp.

* * *

Nixon has more lives than Lazarus, and this talk of another transcontinental move to New York suggests that someone is already working on what the Watergate gang used to call a scenario for the coming revivification.

Scene one: Nixon sells San Clemente and buys an apartment in the same building inhabited by Nelson Rockefeller. Using electronic bugs placed in Rockefeller's apartment, Nixon obtains a tape of Nelson saying to Happy, "To hell with Ronald Reagan."

* * *

Scene two: Nixon takes the tape to Reagan. On hearing it, Reagan says, "To hell with Nelson Rockefeller." Reagan decides to rally right-wing Republicans to dump Rockefeller in 1976.

Scene three: Back in New York, Nixon takes off his necktie, which conceals a tiny recording device. He takes the tape of Reagan saying "to hell with Nelson Rockefeller" to his neighbor, Nelson Rockefeller. Rockefeller decides to resist Reagan to the end, even if it splits the Republican party.

Scene four: Nixon invites Sen. Barry Goldwater to visit him in New York. He plays him tapes of both Reagan and Rockefeller threatening to split the party. Sen. Goldwater says, "By gosh, something ought to be done about those fellows."

Several days later Nixon phones Goldwater in Washington. "About that nasty matter we discussed the other day," he says. "I've got an idea."

"Forget it, Dick," says Barry. "With that pardon hanging over your head, you wouldn't have a prayer of getting on the ticket."

* * *

Nixon says, "Of course not, and I wouldn't dream of accepting it if offered. But if you took the job, Barry, it would unite the party and elect President Ford."

Scene five: Next day Goldwater telephones Nixon. "The only trouble with your idea, Dick," he says, "is that I'd have to be vice-president, and it's more work than I want to take on."

Nixon says, "Don't be silly. Barry. Haven't you ever heard of the 25th Amendment? Once you and Ford are elected, all you have to do is resign, and Ford can appoint another vice-president."

Scene six: At the Republican National Convention, paralyzed in the split between Reagan and Rockefeller, Goldwater offers to take the vice-presidency for the sake of the party. President Ford agrees to take him, after getting the approval of Henry Kissinger.

Scene seven: The Ford-Goldwater ticket is elected and sworn in. Next day Goldwater resigns. Nixon telephones Ford and demands that Ford appoint him to fill the vacancy.

"Gosh, I don't know, Dick," says Ford. "Don't try to welch on me," says Nixon. "You owe me plenty. Didn't I help you get America over a bad patch by letting you pardon me when there wasn't a rap any court in the country could have hung on me if I'd gone to trial?"

Scene eight: Ford appoints Nixon vice-president. The Democratic Congress ratifies the appointment so the Democrats will have an issue to run on in 1978.

* * *

Scene nine: Nixon calls at the White House and insists that President Ford resign. "Gosh, Dick, why?" asks Ford. "You owe it to me," says Nixon. "If I hadn't engineered the Goldwater nomination for the vice-presidency, Reagan and Rockefeller would have split the party and you wouldn't be President today. Besides, I have a much broader grasp of foreign policy than you have."

Ford hesitates. "I just don't know, Dick," he says. "Have you talked to Henry about this?" And Nixon says, "Henry and I see eye to eye."

Scene ten: Ford resigns. Nixon becomes President of the United States. He immediately starts planning for the next election. It'll play in Peoria.

$150,000 for '32 Auto

DALLAS, June 3 (AP).—Seventy antique and classic automobiles brought $1.185 million at a Dallas auction this weekend. Lou Gephart of Inglebrook, Ohio, bought a 1932 Dusenberg Model J for $150,000, the highest price paid at the sale on Sunday. The automobiles came from the collections of James Leake, Bill Howell and Breene Kerr, all of Oklahoma.

'Not only has the union won benefits and dignity for its members, but it has had a tremendous impact on the trade union movement... It has been a voice for social progress.'

Past, Future of U.S. Garment Workers Union

By Damon Stetson

NEW YORK, June 3 (NYT).—"As a union we've had a significance far beyond our numbers or our economic muscle," Sol Chaikin, the newly elected president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILG), said the other day as the union was preparing to celebrate its 75th anniversary today.

"Our leaders—Benjamin Schlesinger, Morris Sigman, David Dubinsky, Louis Stulberg—have been men of integrity, determined trade unionists and men of social vision. Not only has the union won benefits and dignity for its members, but it has had a tremendous impact on the trade union movement . . . It has been a voice for social progress."

A group of retired members, talking about the union at its joint Coat and Suit Board headquarters on West 28th Street, were more down-to-earth.

"I used to work in a shop that didn't even have a window—a real sweatshop," said Mabel Frazier, a Harlem resident who retired 12 years ago after years as a belt stitcher. "That was before I joined the union. After I joined, things began to improve. I got work in better shops with better conditions and my pay went up. The union's health center has meant so much to me, too, because I had a heart attack. But now I'm better and I'm getting a pension."

$30 a Week

Amelia Cortez, who lives on Manhattan's West Side, came to New York from Puerto Rico in 1927 and has been a member of Local 40 for about 30 years, retiring in 1973.

"When I started as an operator," she said, "I made $30 a week. But when I retired I was making $155 a week. For me the union meant better pay and better conditions—also hospitalization benefits. And I used to go to Unity House [the union's resort in the Poconos Mountains in Pennsylvania] every year."

Abe Kawer, a gray-haired, 71-year-old immigrant from Warsaw who started as a $15-a-week errand boy and retired as a $300-a-week embroidery machine operator, chimed in: "We were the pioneers for the present generation of workers. They get the benefits we fought for."

The ILG now has 430,000 members, a level that has been relatively constant over the past two decades. New York membership is 140,000, down from over 200,000 in earlier years before the industry began to disperse to other areas.

About 80 per cent of the members are women, but the earlier predominance of Jewish and Italian workers has been diluted and the union now has large numbers of blacks, Spanish-speaking people, Greeks, Chinese, Yugoslavs and others.

The union was founded on June 3, 1900, when 11 cloak makers met in a small hall on New York's Lower East Side. The early years, involving frequent strikes and bitter confrontations with employers, left a trail of defeats with garment workers scattered in thousands of homework hovels.

A popular artist of the period, Charles Dana Gibson, sketched a heroine who wore a shirtwaist that had great appeal to the women of that time. As a result, according to union historians, the volume of shirtwaist sales expanded rapidly, leading to the establishment of large shops where the shirtwaists could be cut and sewn.

In these larger shops, the young women workers became a militant labor force, dissatisfied with bad working conditions and depressed earnings.

Late in 1909 they struck the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. and then the entire shirtwaist industry. By the time the strike ended in February, 1910, union historians say, the women strikers had won a victory. They had also for the first time brought women and immigrants into the mainstream of organized labor in the United States.

Bitter Strike

The following summer of 1910, the men in the cloak shops, numbering perhaps 60,000 workers, revolted against the sweatshop and went on strike. It was a bitter strike that lasted from July 7 until Sept. 2. But during the walkout such community leaders as Louis Brandeis intervened and eventually achieved a settlement with what came to be known as the Protocol of Peace.

In the years that followed, union officials say, the ILG in pursuit of a mobile industry has "relived these phases of its history—organizing, striking, negotiating and enforcing a contract embodying principles of the 1910 protocol."

Despite the two historic strikes, sweatshop operations continued. But the death of 196 workers in a fire at the Triangle Shirtwaist Co. on March 25, 1911, shocked the city and the nation into an awareness that the sweatshop not only demeaned the human spirit but could also destroy the worker.

Important Root

Out of this tragedy grew a movement for legislative safeguards and reform of working conditions, providing what the union has described as "an important root of the New Deal and an imperishable memorial to the Triangle victims."

Early achievements of the union also included the establishment in 1914 of the first union health center in the United States, which has now grown into a chain of 10 in various states, the organization of educational, cultural and athletic activities for the membership, the opening of Unity House as the first union vacation resort for members in 1915, and formation of a research department in 1919.

In the Dubinsky years there were many firsts, among them: the negotiation of a 35-hour, five-day week, establishment of an employer-financed vacation fund, establishment of a union engineering department to assist employers, and negotiation of an employer-financed retirement fund for workers.

Dubinsky, who was born in Brest-Litovsk, which was then part of Russian Poland, said once about his stewardship of the union: "When we banished the sweatshops, when we reduced the hours of work, when we increased wages, when we provided health centers, when we established Unity House, when we participated in community life, when we eliminated worry, torture, hunger and starvation, we performed a service for the future of America."

New Problems

Stulberg, in reviewing his nine years as president when he announced his resignation last week, effective Sept. 1, cited such accomplishments as: an increase of 65 per cent in negotiated wage and cost-of-living adjustments; improvements in health care, a doubling of the death benefit; increases in the retirement benefit to $100 a month, and negotiation of a third week's vacation pay in labor agreements.

Now as the new president, Chaikin, prepares to take over, there are new and difficult problems. The wages of ILG members, which once exceeded those of auto workers and steelworkers, are now lower, although Chaikin says they average $4.25 an hour. But the garment industry, with its many small units but a growing number of larger operations, is subject to severe competitive strains.

"I see the next five years as being almost crucial to the industry and the union," Chaikin said. "We have to seek help from Congress and the President to regulate the flow of imports with which we can't compete. We also have to bring the message of unionism to nonunion areas. Then we can negotiate better agreements and also give employers respite from extraordinary [foreign and nonunion] competition."

PEOPLE: *Photographers Hurt At Rollers Concert*

Two members of the Bay City Rollers, the Scottish pop group that is stirring up fan hysteria reminiscent of the Beatles, jumped off the stage during a concert in Oxford Monday night and slugged photographers with microphones. Singer Les McKeown and guitarist Eric Faulkner leaped off the stage midway through a show after ambulance attendants had grabbed a girl who had jumped from the orchestra into the pit. They did not explain why they had hit the photographers when, after the incident, Faulkner yelled into a microphone, "These men were beating up this little girl. We don't like that. Okay?" As ambulance attendants were treating the photographers, the group walked off stage, ending the concert. More than 60 girls in the audience of 1,700 were treated by first aid teams for shock and hysteria. There were at least 40 security men in the theater. Afterward, a spokesman for the group said, "I saw about three men jump on one girl who leapt into the orchestra pit. I don't believe it takes three men to hold one girl. The men appeared to be extremely aggressive." The Rollers—all five of them are from Edinburgh—have been mobbed by fans all during their current British tour.



Bay City Rollers fan is carried away during concert in Oxford on Monday night.

* * *

Rear Adm. Jeremiah Denton, 51, the highest ranking U.S. naval officer captured during the Vietnam war, says that he won't resign his commission after all. Denton had said two weeks ago that he would quit—because he was deeply disappointed over the fall of Vietnam. But Monday, in Norfolk, the admiral said he would stay on because "I have learned that at this time there is adequate opportunity and need within the armed forces for the pursuit of all my top priority goals." Denton was a prisoner of the North Vietnamese for seven and a half years. He is now commandant of the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk.

* * *

The Bolshoi Ballet's U.S. tour has taken it to New Orleans, birthplace of Dixieland. "It is excellent music," said dancer Vladimir Vasiliev. "Maybe I would like to do it." "I think doing the jazz would be very easy," said Maris Liepa, another soloist. But ballerina Tatiana Golikova disagreed: "It would be impossible. Where would you begin?"

* * *

Queen Margrethe of Denmark, 35, is in England on a semi-official visit—she left Copenhagen only two days after returning with her husband Prince Henrik from a state visit to the Soviet Union. The Queen is to receive an honorary doctorate from Cambridge Thursday and lay the cornerstone for a new Danish embassy in London.

Jimmy Certain, 15, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., is claiming a world's speed record for walking 50 yards on his hands. He did it Monday in 27 seconds—2 1/2 seconds faster than the record listed in the Guinness Book of World Records. Certain could not walk at all until he was 7—he had polio. Before his assault on the record, Certain was talking about how he felt when he first tried to play baseball with his friends. "I limped and couldn't run as fast as the other kids, but I tried anyway—you've got to try, you can't just cry."

* * *

Caroline Kennedy, 17, will be graduated from Concord (Mass.) Academy Thursday. She is one of 79 seniors who will receive diplomas. Miss Kennedy, an academy staff member said, is planning to go to Radcliffe.

* * *

Actor Roddy McDowall, 46, has been cleared of any wrongdoing in connection with an alleged film piracy ring. Last December federal agents raided McDowall's North Hollywood home and seized more than 500 movies and TV films which allegedly had been illegally reproduced from copyrighted originals. Monday in Los Angeles an assistant U.S. attorney said that no charges would be filed against the actor because the government had no evidence that McDowall ever made a profit on films he allegedly sold from his private collection. Two men have been charged in the case.

* * *

Actor Jack Haley was in stable condition Tuesday after emergency surgery Friday for a kidney ailment. Haley, 75, is best known for his role as the Tin woodsman in "The Wizard of Oz."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS meets Mon., Wed., Thur., 8:30 p.m. & Sat., 5 p.m. American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay.

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ON WEDNESDAYS

All Classified Advertisements under the heading of "Business Opportunities," "Office Services" and "Commercial Premises" are on Page 8.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

This feature is the Tribune's regular weekly "message center" where international businessmen talk with each other across Europe.

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